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ABSTRACT

This workshop report examines the educational system in Hungary. First, the report reviews the country's history and its population. Next, Hungary's educational system is outlined, including its general structure, grading scale, academic calendar, and language of instruction. Primary and preprimary education are analyzed next, followed by an examination of Hungary's secondary education system, including the types of academic secondary schools available, the country's technical secondary schools, vocational schools, continuation schools, and the admission requirements for each category. Next, Hungary's higher education institutions are reviewed. This examination covers areas such as admission, program structure, tertiary graduation requirements and degrees, specific programs (military and police training, theological colleges, medical studies), and graduate training and research. The report then discusses Hungary's teacher education programs for all levels through secondary school. Finally, guidelines for U.S. admissions officers are presented to assist them in placing students from Hungary within their institutions. Appendices contain a list of Hungary's state and privately controlled institutions and their addresses, as well as institutional profiles. Contains an index, a glossary of Hungarian terms, and a 24-item bibliography. (GLR)

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The ADMISSION and PLACEMENT of STUDENTS from the

Republic of Hungary

A WORKSHOP REPORT
Sponsored by
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The ADMISSION and PLACEMENT of STUDENTS from the

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August 1990

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NAFSA: ASSOCIATION of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS

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Projects for International Education Research (PIER) is a joint committee of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) and the NAFSA: Association of International Educators.

PIER is charged with the long-range planning and development of workshops and seminars on the admission of foreign students with specific emphasis on evaluation of their credentials from abroad, and their placement in courses at educational institutions in the United States. These workshops have traditionally involved 15 to 20 participants and two-to-three weeks of in-country review of educational systems. Each workshop produces a report covering several countries and summarizing the group's conclusions and recommendations. The placement recommendations are reviewed by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials.

Funding for the workshops comes from the private sector in the form of foundation, corporate, and institutional donations, as well as in-kind contributions and exchange-related arrangements. Substantial support frequently comes from host countries. The balance of funds comes from U.S. federal government grants, primarily from the United States Information Agency.

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FOREWORD

While this volume deals with education in Hungary (Magyarország) readers are reminded of the many other achievements of this country.

Because of, or in spite of, the turbulent historical and political events which have taken place in Hungary, Hungarians have contributed greatly to the arts and sciences. Their unflagging quest for freedom, their love of beauty and search for knowledge have been the motivating factors behind the discoveries and achievements of this small nation.

Hungary has produced several Nobel laureates: in 1937 Albert Szent-Györgyi for studies on metabolism and effects of vitamins A and C; in 1943 Georg de Hevesy in Chemistry; in 1961 Georg von Békésy for work on the mechanics of the inner ear; in 1963 Eugene P. Wigner for his contribution to nuclear and theoretical physics; and in 1971 Dennis Gábor for inventing holography, the perfect three dimensional picture. Leó Szilárd, Edward Teller, Theodor von Kármán (nuclear physicists), Peter Goldmark (the inventor of color television), and John von Neumann (an expert in mathematical theory and computer science) have been recognized internationally for their scientific discoveries.

The powerful journalist Joseph Pulitzer, who is known all over the world for the establishment of the U.S. Pulitzer Prize in fiction, drama, music, poetry, biography, history and various categories of newspaper work, was born and raised in Hungary.

The music of composers Ferenc Liszt, Béla Bartók, Zoltán Kodály, Karl Goldmark, and Ernst von Dohnányi are well known and performed all over the world. Major symphony orchestras have been conducted by Hungarians: Fritz Reiner, Eugene Ormándy, Antal Doráti, George Széll, and Sir Georg Solti, to name a few.

The literary work of several Hungarian writers and poets has been translated into several languages, and the plays of Ferenc Molnár, whose best known work is *Liliom* (the source for Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Carousel*), and the musicals of Franz Lehár (most famous for the *Merry Widow*) are produced in most countries.

In the world of cinema, Sir Alexander Korda's name is synonymous with British cinema, and many Hungarian producers, writers, and directors, such as Michael Curtiz, the director of *Casablanca,* advanced the industry in the U.S.A. Hungarian performers often appear all over the world, receiving recognition; Hungarian films are shown at international film festivals and are given awards at international competitions.

A recent example of excellence in design and invention is the work of Ernő Rubik.

Hungary is also famous for its achievements in sports, the most popular being soccer, fencing, water polo, modern pentathalon, kayaking and canoeing.

In the name of the Hungarian team, I wish to express my thanks to the many Hungarian officials from the ministries and academia for their warm reception and for sharing their knowledge of the educational system with us. There are too many to be named individually. However, I would like to mention Árpád Csurgay, D.Sc., Deputy Secretary General of the Academy of Science, for his hospitality and Professor László I. Komlósi for his great generosity during our visit to the Janus Pannonius University in Pécs. I would also like to thank Joao M. Ecsődi, U.S. Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer, Budapest, for assisting our group with the appointments and reviewing the final manuscript.

I owe a great deal to Professors Péter Medgyes and Tibor Frank, both visiting Hungarian Fulbright scholars in California, for extending their insight and guidance.

My deep appreciation goes to my colleagues and team members, Mario Caruso and Patricia Grossman, for making the workshop a very pleasant and rewarding experience.

I would be remiss not to give credit to members of my staff, especially Nadine Garten and Susan Smith, whose intelligence and endurance immensely helped me during the report writing.

C. Sari Halasz, Hungarian Team Leader
Assistant Dean and Director
Graduate Admissions, Graduate Division,
UCLA

PREFACE

The PIER Workshop experienced Hungary at a very exciting time in the country's history. The currents of political change were strong and the currents of continuing reform in education also strong.

We are very appreciative of the warm welcome extended to us by all the Hungarian officials with whom we met and of their real interest in our project. The help of the U.S. Embassy in Budapest was indispensable to the project. Robert McCarthy, Public Affairs Officer, and Joao Ecsődi, Cultural Affairs Officer, and his staff performed an immeasurable service in helping us to meet education officials and to obtain the information needed for the volume to be published.

The Hungarian team was led by C. Sari Halasz, who, because of her familiarity with the country and her knowledge of the language, was a most important contributor to the project. She prepared most of the original draft and followed through on many missing points.

We especially want to thank Janus Pannonius University, who warmly welcomed us on our planning trip in October and then provided transportation, housing and a warm welcome to the team on its visit in May. We are much in debt for the help of Tamás Aknai, Vice President, and László Komlósi, Professor of Education, Janus Pannonius University.

We hope the volume on Hungary will be a real help to admissions officers and that it will provide much needed and, until now, unavailable information on education in Hungary. An extensive glossary is included to guide the user through the Hungarian language.

We would also like to acknowledge the financial support of the Teaching and Specialized Program Division of the USIA, the Graduate Management Admissions Council, the Graduate Record Examination Board, the Soros Foundation, the Test of English as a Foreign Language Policy Board, and the following private credential services: Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc., Education International and the International Education Research Foundation.

We were assisted in Hungary by the Janus Pannonius University, the Hungarian Academy of Science and the Hungarian Ministry of Education.

Further, without the support of Stanford University, the University of Manitoba and UCLA in permitting the Director, Associate Director and Team Leader, to be involved in this project and in providing secretarial support to those individuals, it would not have been possible to produce this volume.

We also wish to acknowledge the assistance of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers in administering the funds and most importantly, to Henrianne Wakefield for providing the final editorial assistance and arranging for the publication and distribution of the volumes.

The PIER Workshop to Hungary was a great experience for us all. We all learned a great deal, not only about education, but also about the life and culture in another part of the world. We are pleased to share some of what we experienced.

Karlene N. Dickey
Workshop Director

Desmond Bevis
Workshop Associate Director

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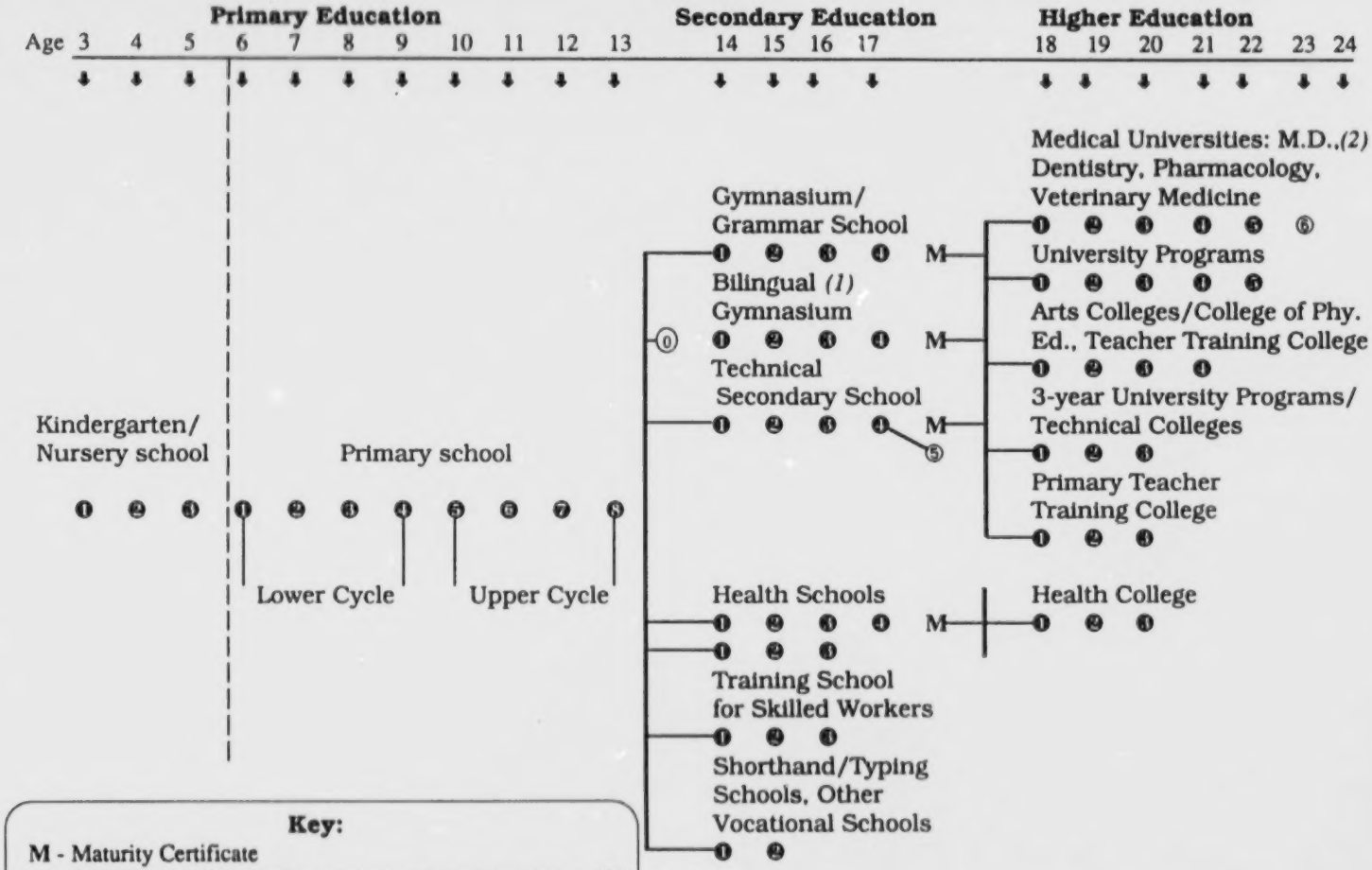
Map of the Republic of Hungary

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM of the REPUBLIC of HUNGARY

(as of 1989)



Key:

M - Maturity Certificate

(1) - Students in Bilingual Gymnasium programs require a "0" (zero) year for language training - denoted by ⓪ above.

(2) - M.D. Program is 6 years - denoted by ⑥ above; other Medical programs are 5 years.

Note: For details of study beyond the first Univ. degree, see text

Prepared By: ***Dennis A. Bowen***
Stanford University

I. THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

A. Introduction

Hungary is located in the eastern part of Central Europe. It is bordered by Czechoslovakia in the north, the Soviet Union in the northeast, Romania in the southeast, Yugoslavia in the south, and Austria in the west.

The Great Plain (Alföld) is the largest region of the country lying between two rivers, the Danube (Duna) and the Tisza, and extending east of the Tisza including the Hortobágy, where the nomadic life of the horsemen of the steppe, the national heritage, survives. In the northwest, industry as well as agriculture are more advanced. Central Europe's largest lake, the Balaton, is located in another important region, Transdanubia (Dunántúl) west of the Danube.

After World War I, Hungary lost two-thirds of its territory, chiefly to Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, and was truncated to 93,000 square kilometers (35,000 square miles), the approximate size of the U.S. state of Indiana. The country is divided into 19 counties, of which Pest County, where the capital, Budapest, is located, is the most populous.

Population

The population has been declining in the last decade, from 10,710,000 in 1980 to 10,604,000 in 1988. Ninety-seven percent of the population is Hungarian (of which 3% are gypsies, who are not regarded as an ethnic minority); the remaining 3% are mostly Germans and Slovaks. In addition, approximately 3.5 million Hungarians are living in neighboring countries such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR. Another two million live in Western Europe, the U.S., Canada, Australia and Latin America.

Government

Since the end of the Second World War, the government has been controlled by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the only party in the country after 1949. Since 1989 a multiparty system has been again in the making, together with a new constitution and a coalition government. Dramatic political events led to a decline in the power of the single party and Hungary is on her way towards being a neutral state between East and West.

Language

The official language is Hungarian, which belongs linguistically to the Finno-Ugric linguistic group of the Ural-Altaic family. It is unique among European languages.

Religion

Approximately 65% of the population are Roman Catholic; 25% are Calvinist, Baptist, Lutheran, Jewish and Unitarian; and 10% have no religious affiliation. Today there is no restriction on religious freedom.

Economy

Hungary is an agro-industrial country. It supplies the Eastern Bloc with corn, potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, and other agricultural products, and raw materials such as bauxite. More than 50% of the country is arable land; an additional 6% is used for orchards, vineyards, and vegetables. The country is self-

sufficient in production of basic construction and industrial materials, and its electricity is generated by thermal power stations. Hungary is known all over the world for its fine wine, paprika and goose liver, and for its exquisite china, porcelain, and ceramics, as well as for its indigenous art, music, literature, dance, and embroidery.

B. History

Hungary's long history will not be described here. For information, refer to the following:

For a concise general bibliography on Hungary, see Thomas Kabdebó, *Hungary* (Oxford, England - Santa Barbara, CA: Clio Press, 1980).

For a concise general outline of Hungary's history, see Péter Hanák, ed., *One Thousand Years. A Concise History of Hungary* (Budapest: Corvina, 1988).

For modern and contemporary Hungarian history, see Jörg K. Hoensch, *A History of Modern Hungary, 1867-1986* (London - New York: Longman, 1988) and Charles Gati, *Hungary and the Soviet Bloc* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1986).

II. EDUCATION

A. Introduction

This report reflects the state of education in the mid-1980s, but includes some data for 1986-89. The dramatic political changes of late 1989 may lead to a number of changes in the educational structure.

Education and training is the right of each individual in Hungary, including non-Hungarians. The educational law of 1985 provided a uniform and comprehensive regulation of the educational system and particularly affected vocational training.

Education is compulsory through primary school, and the literacy rate is 98%. Of the State budget, 4.2% - 4.4% is allocated to education.

Hungary has a State-controlled economy, and schools and tertiary educational institutions are owned by the State (except for a few religious secondary and higher education institutions). The type of school, training objectives, plans and curricula are determined by central administrative bodies; however, local and regional administrations have an increasing role in the operation of schools and the level of educational services. With the exception of higher education institutions, schools may be established and operated by local councils.

According to the 1985 Law, the Ministry of Education and Culture (herein referred to as Ministry) has the right to establish experimental educational institutions.

* other state organizations, institutions, enterprises may found and maintain educational institutions, with the preliminary agreement of the Ministry,

* private tuition may also be organized in accordance with the regulations of the Educational Ministry,

* religious orders may also establish and operate secondary schools.

The law also guarantees professional autonomy to educational institutions and gives them freedom to make decisions on all matters not outlined by the law. The teaching staff can decide on all questions of student discipline and educational issues relating to the schools; they elect the head teacher and can define the syllabus and teaching methods within the framework of the educational plan and the guidelines of the discipline; they can propose curricular development and take part in the management of the school and in the election of officials. Teachers apply for teaching positions and are appointed through a selection process.

On-going political and social changes have affected educational administration. Since the end of the seventies, primary and secondary schools have been operated by municipal councils; the latest governmental measures have reinforced decentralization. One of the declared objectives today is to reinstate the autonomy of schools, and repress the bureaucratic administration of education.

The Ministry decides on curricula, term plans, general training and, on a limited basis, special training. Curricula of general schools and in some special and vocational training schools are prepared by the National Institute of Education, an institute of the Ministry. Textbooks are published under the control of the Ministry, which also controls the supply of various teaching aids and facilities. The last curricular reform occurred late in 1970 and extended to all school types. The intro-

duction of new curricula was coordinated by the central educational authority, but local authorities played an important part in its implementation. Local authorities have in recent years approved alternative curricula, especially for vocational training.

Study of Marxism/Leninism and Historical Materialism has been compulsory. During the last ten years, the content has become less dogmatic. Beginning in Fall 1989 university teaching plans to be open to all political ideas and social changes and not restricted to one dogma.

B. General Structure

School education in accordance with the law of 1985 is structured as follows:

1. Nursery schools (length of study: 3 years)
2. Primary level educational institutions - primary schools (length of study: 8 years)
3. Secondary level educational institutions
   * grammar schools/gymnasiums (length of study: 4 years),
   * technical secondary schools (length of study: 4 years + 1),
   * skilled worker training schools (length of study: 3 years),
   * vocational schools (length of study: 2 years)
4. Institutions of higher education: universities and colleges

C. Grading Scale

At all levels of education, including tertiary education, the grading scale used on examinations is as follows:

5	*Jeles*	Excellent
4	*Jó*	Good
3	*Közepes*	Fair
2	*Elégséges*	Satisfactory
1	*Elégtelen*	Unsatisfactory (Failure)

Kitűnő - Outstanding; this is given as a distinction to those students who achieve *Jeles* (5) on all examinations within a given term.

The minimum passing grade, including the grade required for graduation, is 2.

D. Academic Calendar

The academic calendar is the same for all levels of education: September to June, two semesters (September to January, February to June). At the tertiary level, there are usually four weeks for examinations at the end of each semester.

E. Language of Instruction

The language of instruction is Hungarian. The Hungarian State, however, is acutely aware of and sensitive to the ethnic and linguistic minorities living within its borders. To this end, the State has applied the theoretical concept of Lenin's view of nationalities, and has implemented it through its Constitution. According to Hungarian law, ethnic minorities living in Hungary are guaranteed instruction in their mother tongue. To support this goal the Ministry approved in 1969 a resolution that national minority kindergarten students may attend their own language school, and that bilingual education for those who live among the Hungarian (Magyar) majority (e.g., Serbo-Croatians, Romanians, Slovakians, Slovenians and Germans) is guaranteed.

The number of students in an area determines whether the Ministry establishes a

school for linguistic minorities. The government allocates funds to the locality which, in turn, finances the schools in cooperation with other institutions. To ensure that linguistic minorities will continue to receive adequate instruction in the mother tongue, universities and colleges are taking steps to train teachers in these languages. Furthermore, exchange programs between Hungary and countries representative of these linguistic minorities have been established to guarantee native-speaking teachers. The most successful program has been established with Germany.

Instruction in foreign languages is emphasized at all levels of education. In the last few years, the study of foreign languages has become an even more important issue in the Hungarian society. As Hungary moves toward expanding its economic, intellectual and cultural ties, the need for individuals who can communicate without the assistance of interpreters or the help of translated scientific and economic material has increased.

Steps have been taken to guarantee that the study of a second foreign language extends throughout the primary and secondary schools. Russian, which since 1949 had been the only compulsory foreign language, is as of 1989 no longer mandatory. Students are free to select the language they prefer. To achieve that aim, Russian teachers are being retrained to teach English and German, and Hungarian officials are planning to increase the number of foreign language teachers. In the future, especially at the secondary school level, they plan to allow students to choose to learn two languages. The selection will be one each from the three language groups: Slavic, Romance and Germanic.

The State Language Examination Board of the Foreign Language Further Education Center (Idengennyelvi Továbbképzőközpont, Rigó Utca, Budapest) administers and controls foreign language examinations *(Állami Nyelvvizsga Bizottság)* for students and individuals who can be tested for employment. The exam is rated at three levels: basic *(Alapfokú)*, middle *(Középfokú)* and advanced *(Felsőfokú)*.

The basic level examination is oral and is usually given to those who are seeking employment in hotels and restaurants or as mail carriers. The middle level represents the standard required for the tertiary-level diplomas and the advanced level is designed for professionals who are in positions where international contacts are necessary. The middle and advanced tests are oral and written.

F. Fees

There are no fees for Hungarian citizens for State-controlled nursery, primary and secondary schools, and, with some exceptions, for higher education - either for enrollment or for the use of educational facilities. Independent, self-supporting foreign students pay tuition and registration fees. Foreign students studying in Hungary under an intergovernmental agreement, however, pay neither tuition nor fees.

III. PRIMARY AND PREPRIMARY EDUCATION

A. Nursery Schools/Kindergartens *(Óvoda)* for Children Aged 3 to 6

Nursery schools/kindergartens fall under the Ministry of Education's jurisdiction. Their operation is maintained by a diversified sector of society: factories, cooperatives, people's councils and others.

Education at this level is stressed. Government statistics show that, in the first two decades of the Hungarian People's Republic (1949-69), the number of children enrolled in preprimary schools ranged between 30%-40% of the age group. In the 1970s and 1980s, the number of pupils increased dramatically to 80%-90%, and in the 1986-87 school year, in the 4,804 schools, the number was 98.8% of the age group.

The Hungarian government has taken notice of the increase in student enrollment and has made diligent efforts to improve the quality of kindergarten teachers. Nevertheless, some teachers who have limited qualifications are still teaching preprimary school children. Another major concern of the ever-changing scene of educational demand is the physical accommodation of these children. In spite of government intentions to construct additional schools, overcrowding is still a problem.

Children, ages 3 to 6 years, enroll in preprimary institutions and are divided according to age group. The school day may vary in length (4 to 7 hours) and in accordance with the student's needs and demands.

In 1970 a government-sponsored pilot program was introduced to ease the transition of children 5 years of age from kindergarten to primary school. Judged very helpful, this bridge program was fully implemented in the late 1970s as an integral part of preprimary education. It covers 192 hours and spans the whole academic year. The third and last year of kindergarten, therefore, represents the final phase of preprimary education. Yet, unless children are deemed physically and psychologically mature by a number of teachers or social workers at the kindergarten or preprimary school level, they do not automatically begin their formal and compulsory education.

B. Primary School (*Általános Iskola*)

1. Primary Education

Primary education, according to socialist officials, serves as the foundation upon which the State attempts to build productive and active citizens who will serve and protect the structure of the Socialist State. Its aim is to promote socialist ideals, patriotic ideals, and the spirit of cooperation through internationalism.

As a rule, children enter primary school in the year they are 6 years old and leave at 14. The compulsory primary educational system is composed of two cycles. The first cycle, also known as the "basic stage," "lower level," or "lower grade," comprises grades 1 through 4 (for ages 6 to 10). The second stage, or upper cycle, "higher level," or "higher grade," comprises grades 5 through 8 (ages 10 to 14). The eighth grade primary school certificate entitles children to apply for admission to secondary schools. The compulsory attendance requirement, introduced in 1961, extends through the age of 16 for those who must repeat a school year.

Children with handicaps, or who are mentally retarded, speech-impaired, mute, blind, or deaf, approximately 5% of any age group, attend special schools until age 18.

Adults may attend part-time evening and external classes at special primary schools.

2. The Education Reform of 1978

In 1978 a new curriculum was introduced at the primary as well as the secondary levels. Hungarian officials implemented the updated school curriculum to conform with the ever-changing needs of society. In addition, they reviewed pedagogical theories in order to administer the best possible quality of education to the students, which resulted in a gradual introduction of new techniques and additional educational material. The 1980 Council of Ministers resolution introduced the five-day work week nationwide and reduced the school week from six to five days.

The five-day school week has been received with mixed feelings. Many educators are concerned about the effectiveness of this plan. First, they are disturbed because the five-day teaching week does not consider that the curriculum, implemented in 1978, was structured for the six-day teaching week. Secondly, they are concerned with the number of hours students and educators spend in schools. Despite the misgivings, as the five-day school week has taken root, educators have made all the necessary adjustments to ensure its successful implementation. The educational plan has since been amended, and schools may use a standard two-week (10-day) timetable or a one-week (5-day) timetable.

3. Present Status of Primary Schools

In the academic year 1986-87 there were a total of 3,540 primary schools. Children following the standard two-week timetable comprised 97.7%; 2.3% attended small schools where parallel classes in the same classrooms were taught.

The aim of the first cycle of primary school (grades 1 to 4) is to create a fertile educational ground by providing students, regardless of their background, with an equal opportunity to pursue education and to tear down the barriers that may hinder their academic success. Furthermore, this cycle aims for the development of individual abilities, and for the creation of a link that will ease the transition from the first to the second cycle (grades 5 through 8).

The structure of the first cycle is general in nature and is taught by a few teachers teaching one or several subjects. During the second cycle of primary education, however, each subject is taught by a teacher trained in the particular subject. The second cycle focuses on training and preparing students for independent study and learning.

There are also specialized fulltime primary schools where students may study music, ballet, sculpture and applied arts, and acrobatics. The aim of these schools is to provide basic education and culture, and to prepare children for further education in the particular branch of the art. The certificates that students receive in the basic classes allow them to proceed to further studies in a secondary school specializing in the discipline. Studying music, which is the most popular, is possible all over the country; out of every 100 children attending primary schools, five learn an instrument. Thirty-two percent of the students study piano.

The curriculum includes the study of Russian which has been a compulsory subject beginning in fourth grade. Russian language study was no longer mandatory in January 1989. Since 50% of the language instructors teach Russian, the language will continue as part of the curriculum until teachers are retrained in other languages. Both the teaching of computer science and the use of computers in both primary and secondary schools have improved and are being centrally supported. In the 1986-87 school year, more than 27,000 computers were in use in schools. The teaching of mathematics and science has also been emphasized. In 1982 Hungarian students (ages 12, 16 and 18) won third place at the Institute of Educational Association contest in Mathematics held in Genoa.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Hungarian secondary school system is diversified and is composed of different types of schools: gymnasium/grammar school *(Gimnázium)*, technical secondary school *(Szakközépiskola)*, skilled worker training school *(Szakmunkásképző Iskola)* and vocational school *(Szakiskola)*. Satisfactory completion and receipt of the final certificate from the gymnasium and technical secondary school (the first two types of schools) is required for admission to colleges and universities. The skilled worker training schools and vocational schools do not lead to university studies. In 1986-87, 94.2% of primary school graduates continued their studies in a secondary school: 20.7% at the gymnasiums, 27% at the secondary technical schools, 43.5% at skilled worker training schools, and 3% at special schools, including vocational and health schools. In addition to these four major secondary schools, vocational training was available at continuation schools *(Továbbképzőiskola)* until 1987, when these schools were discontinued.

A. Admission Requirements

Admission to any secondary school is based upon completion of the eight-year primary school and the grades students achieve. The grades determine which type of secondary school a student may attend. Admission criteria may vary according to the different types of secondary schools.

B. Types of Academic Secondary Schools

1. Gymnasiums/Grammar Schools *(Gimnázium)*

There are several types of gymnasiums, all university track: gymnasium, bilingual gymnasium, singing-music gymnasium, and denominational gymnasium.

The gymnasium is the academic university-track secondary school that prepares students for college and university studies. While 20.7% of secondary school students are studying in the gymnasium, 70% of the university students are graduates of the gymnasium. Academic performance at the primary school level becomes an admission factor when the demand exceeds the availability of space. Students with the higher average are allocated to the secondary school of their choice. Those who are not accepted by a gymnasium can apply to other types of secondary schools.

The length of study is four years. Each year is called "class" *(osztály)*. Traditional subjects offered are Hungarian language and literature, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, introduction to philosophy, geography, art, two foreign languages, music, polytechnical instruction. Table 4.1 gives a sample gymnasium curriculum. Table 4.2 gives details of the curriculum in Biology, Geography, History, Mathematics and Physics.

Since the 1981-82 academic year, students may also select elective (facultative) subjects. Facultative courses give students the freedom to select and study certain subjects in greater depth, and the opportunity to study subjects not offered as part of the compulsory grammar school curriculum. They also permit students to study practical and theoretical courses that will make it easier for them to find employment after graduation rather than pursue university studies. Schools are also allowed to choose the optional subjects to be included in the curriculum.

Theoretical subjects offered as electives usually cover such academic subjects as social sciences, science, mathematics, and native and foreign languages. The practical knowledge courses are geared more toward employment and include such subjects as typing, computer programming, stenography, and other office and technical-related skills. Students who

register for these optional courses in the third year of grammar school make up their own programs and select up to three theoretical courses, or select one subject from the practical and one from the theoretical category.

2. Bilingual Gymnasiums *(Kéttannyelvli Gimnázium)*

The present regime believes Hungary's future will depend on a more vibrant and open political and economic environment, and also on the country's effectiveness and ability to communicate with the outside world. Thus the bilingual gymnasium was established in 1987.

These innovative secondary schools, in which instruction in most subjects is given in a foreign language, are unique to Hungary. The bilingual gymnasiums are specialized and highly competitive secondary schools. The students, who are selected from all over the country, are among the brightest in the nation. The bilingual gymnasiums exist not to train foreign language teachers, but to produce highly qualified professionals who have a good knowledge of a foreign language, who can communicate with colleagues from other countries, and whose language proficiency is sufficient to enable them to study at a foreign university.

Admission to these schools is rigorous. Students are tested during the last year of primary school. The entrance examination is prepared by the National Pedagogical Institute (Országos Pedagógiai Intézet) and the exam is administered in early November; students are notified by December 15. The examination is scheduled so that those who fail may apply to a general gymnasium whose application deadline is in February.

The entrance examination is made up of three parts: mathematics, Hungarian language, and a cognitive test; there is no foreign language section. The mathematics exam tests logical and analytical skills, the Hungarian language examination tests vocabulary skills, and the cognitive test measures intelligence.

In addition to Hungarians, the teaching staff includes native teachers of the given language. Depending on students' previous preparation in the foreign language, the length of the program is five, four-and-a-half, or four years. In the five-year curriculum, the first year, called 0 year, is spent learning the appropriate foreign language. The curriculum follows the standard prescribed gymnasium curriculum. During the following four years, geography, mathematics, physics, history and biology are taught in the given foreign languages; 20 hours a week are spent in foreign languages. The rest of the courses are taught in Hungarian. See Tables 4.1 and 4.2

The bilingual gymnasium has not been enthusiastically accepted by everybody in Hungary. Many parents are concerned about the effectiveness of the institutions in preparing students for the university entrance examination. These parents feel that students graduating from the regular gymnasium have a greater chance of passing the university entrance examination because the schools concentrate on the entrance examination subjects from the start. The bilingual schools only concentrate on the exams in the last two years. And because some of the courses are in a foreign language, parents feel students learn more slowly.

Number of Bilingual Gymnasiums, 1989

	Length of Study		
Language	5 yrs	4-1/2 yrs	4 yrs
English	3	-	1
German	3	-	1
French	3	-	-
Spanish	1	-	-
Italian	1	-	-
Russian	-	3	1

3. Music Secondary Schools

Music is an integral part of Hungarian education starting with preprimary school. At the secondary school there are two types of music training. At the entrance examination, students have to demonstrate aptitude in music, singing, rhythm, etc. At the Singing-Music

Table 4.1. Sample Gymnasium Curriculum, 1988

Subject	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
	class hours per week			
Hungarian Language	2	2	1	1
Hungarian Literature	2	3	3	3
History	2	2	3	3
Introduction to Philosophy	-	-	-	-
Russian	3	2	3	3
L3 (2nd foreign language)	3	3	2	3
Mathematics	4	3	3	3
Physics	2	2	3	2
Chemistry	2	2	2	-
Biology	-	2	2	2
Geography	2	3	-	-
Music	1	1	1	-
Drawing and Art	1	1	1	-
Physical Education	3	2	2	3
Technics	2	2	-	-
Headmaster's class	1	1	1	1
Compulsory Classes	30	31	27	26
Optional Classes	(2*)	2	6	6
Total	32	33	33	32

*Advanced or larger language group number

Outside this framework, it is possible to teach Technics in grades 3 and 4 instead of grades 1 and 2. (In this case, the number of optional classes will be 4 in all grades.)

Table 4.2. Curriculum for the Gymnasium Studies

The number of lessons (class hours) indicated provides only a framework. The basic material must be treated and the relative proportions of the lessons are intended only for guidance. Supplementary material is handled as the teacher thinks fit; the manner and extent of use is determined by the teaching situation. Teachers choose from the manuals and material at their disposal the exercises to be performed by the students in the individual topics. Not all the exercises need to be performed in each topic.

BIOLOGY

CLASS I: Not offered in the first year

CLASS II:	**Approximate Lessons**	
Basic Material		27
Living Beings	6	
Cellular Biology	21	
Student Investigation		14
Supplementary material, summary, review, control		13
		54

		Approximate Lessons
CLASS III:		
Material		47
The Self-Preservation of Single Organisms	22	
The Self-Reproduction of Single Organisms	7	
The Self-Regulation of Single Organisms	18	
Student Investigation		8
Supplementary material, summary, review, control		17
		72
CLASS IV:		
Basic Material		41
Ethology	5	
Ecology	13	
Genetics	10	
Evolution	13	
Student Investigation		4
Supplementary material, summary, review, control		19
		64

NOTE: Class I - IV refers to first to fourth year of the program.

GEOGRAPHY

CLASS I:	**Approximate Lessons**	
Description of the Geographical Environment	7	(2)
Earth's Crust	16	(3)
Water Cover	10	(2)
The Atmosphere	12	(2)
Geographical Zones	8	(2)
The Social, Demographic and Economic Aspects of the World	22	
Review during and at the end of the school-year control and practical exercises	21	
	96	
CLASS II:		
The Developed Capitalist Countries	15	(3)
Developing Countries	10	(2)
Socialist Countries	14	(2)
Hungary's Economy and Place in the World Economy	15	
Review during and at the end of the school-year control and practical exercises	10	
	64	

CLASSES III and IV: Geography is not offered.

	Approximate Lessons	
HISTORY		
CLASS I:		
Primitive Society	4	(1)
Ancient Eastern Societies	9	(2)
Ancient Greece	15	(3-4)
Ancient Rome	15	(3)
Early Feudalism (5th-11th centuries)	12	(2)
Visiting museums	2	
Review and free utilization	2	
	59	
CLASS II:		
Feudalism (11th-15th centuries)	16	(4)
Hungary in the Age of Early and Developed Feudalism (mid-11th century to 1526)	16	(4)
The Collapse of Feudalism and the Formation of Capitalist Relations (from the end of the 15th century until 1640)	12	(3)
Hungary in the Period of Late Feudalism (1526-1711)	12	(3)
Visiting museums	2	
Review and free utilization	6	
	64	
CLASS III:		
The Rise and Victory of Capitalism. The Beginnings of the Working Class Movement (1640-1849)	20	(10)
The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism in Hungary (1711-1849)	18	(5)
Laissez-Faire Capitalism. The Formation of Imperialism (1849-1914)	16	(4)
The Development of Capitalism and the Appearance of Imperialism in Hungary (1849-1914)	10	(4)
Visiting museums, history of places, review, etc.	32	
	96	
CLASS IV:		
The First World War and the Great October Socialist Revolution (1914-1918)	10	(4)
The Beginning of the General Crisis of Capitalism. The Building of Socialism in the Soviet Union. Revolutions in Hungary (1918-1939)	20	(6)
The Counter-Revolutionary System in Hungary(1919-1939)	11	(3)
Second World War (1939-1945)	10	(3)
The Formation of the Socialist World System and the Deepening of the General Crisis of Capitalism (1945-1975)	18	(6)
Hungary on the Way to Socialism (1945-1975)	28	10)
Review, visiting museums, history of places, summary	15	
	112	

Approximate Lessons

MATHEMATICS

CLASS I:

Continuum of Points	18	(5)
Exponentiation, Arithmetic	15	
Functions	18	(5)
Algebra	43	(10)
The Principles of Geometry	10	
Reflection onto a Straight Line in the Plane, onto a Plane in Space	10	(3)
Reflection onto a Point in the Plane and in Space	10	(3)
Shifting Vectors in the Plane and in Space	10	(3)
The More Important Properties of Plane Figures	4	
Writing and correcting tests, review during and at the end of the school year, summary	22	
	160	

CLASS II:

The Extension of the Numerical Concept, Pythagoras' Theorem, Square Root	18	(4)
Rotation Around a Point	14	(4)
The Concept of Congruence	3	
Similarity and Its Applications	23	(6)
Trigonometry	18	
Transformation of Functions, Quadratic Equations, Inequalities	23	5)
Combinatorics	9	
Writing and correcting tests, review during and at the end of the school year, summary	20	
	128	

CLASS III:

Power, Root, Logarithm	20	(3)
The Applications of Trigonometry	14	(4)
The Principles of Computer Technology	9	
Coordinate Geometry	23	(6)
Combinatorics	12	(3)
Writing and correcting tests, review during and at the end of the school year, summary	18	
	96	

CLASS IV:

- Should grasp the correlations within the different problems of mathematics and between them and other fields of knowledge;
- Should have practice in solving problems within the topics (in such topics where the teaching included problem solving as part as the treatment of the topic).

Numerical Series	22	(6)
The Calculation of Circumference, Area, Surface and Volume	20	
Writing and correcting tests, summary during the school year and systematizing summary	42	(12)
	84	

	Approximate Lessons	
PHYSICS		
CLASS I:		
The Methods of Acquiring a Knowledge of Nature	4	
Mechanical and Thermal Interactions	36	(12)
Exercises in Physics	6	
Written Tests		4
Practice, review, during and at the end of the school year, summary, visiting factories	14	
	64	
CLASS II:		
Inertia, Impulse, Force	18	
The Movement of the Center of Mass	4	
Energy	6	
Gyration	12	(12)
Physical Exercises	6	
Written Tests	4	
Practice, review, during and at the end of the school year, summary, visiting factories	14	
	64	
CLASS III:		
- Should understand Huygens' principles		
- Should interpret optics through the wave nature of light		
Vibrations and Waves	11	
Charge and Electric Field	18	
Current and Magnetic Field	12	
Magnetic and Electric Field	7	
Electric Field and Magnetic Field	14	(18)
Exercises	8	
Written Tests	6	
Practice, review, during and at the end of the year, summary, visiting factories	20	
	96	
CLASS IV:		
Statistical Physics	15	
Atoms and Particles	20	
Nuclear Physics	10	
Astronomy	10	(18)
Written Tests	5	
Practice, review, during and at the end of the school year, summary, visiting factories	24	
	84	

Source: Curricula for Academic Secondary Schools prepared at the order of the Ministry of Education, Budapest, 1986.

Gymnasium, the emphasis is on music, but not on a specialization. Classes are four hours weekly in music, but students are not trained to become professional musicians. Graduates are eligible for university admission.

At Music Technical Secondary Schools, students are prepared for the profession either in an instrument or in singing. Graduates can continue either at the Music Academy or a teacher training college.

4. Denominational Gymnasiums

The religious schools, especially the Roman Catholic, played a leading and important role in Hungarian education prior to World War II. The Hungary emerging from the ashes of that war was dominated by the Communist Party. The Party sought to eradicate the church's influence by nationalizing schools.

Recently, however, a trend toward returning these schools to the general jurisdiction of their religious affiliation has emerged. The basic curricula are identical to the gymnasium and the hours per week in required subjects are the same (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2). However, the prescribed program includes two hours per week for studies in the respective religion. There are eight Roman Catholic (Római Katolikus) schools (six for boys and two for girls); one Protestant (Evangélikus) school; and one Jewish school (Zsidó).

C. The Final (Maturity) Certificate *(Érettségi Bizonyítvány)*

At the conclusion of studies taken at the gymnasium, bilingual gymnasium, and denominational gymnasium, students sit for a final examination *(Érettségi vizsga)*. This is a national examination set forth by the State and is composed of five subjects, three of which are compulsory. The compulsory subjects are history, mathematics, and Hungarian language and literature. Optional subjects may be chosen from two foreign languages, chemistry, physics, biology or geography.

The results of the examination are available in a final Maturity Certificate given to the student. The certificate gives the title *Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány* (Gymnasium Maturity Certificate), the student's name, birthdate and place, the institution's name, dates of attendance, subjects taken for the examination, marks earned and the general average mark. The failure rate is about 1%. See Sample Document 4.1.

Presentation of the Maturity Certificate is required for university entrance. The examinations taken for the Certificate of Maturity also fulfill the university entrance examination in the same subject. The certificate qualifies the holder for certain jobs and allows a reduction of time for study in a vocational skill.

Prior to World War II, when only a small percentage of gymnasium graduates continued their studies at universities, possession of the Maturity Certificate enabled the student to enter almost any occupation (i.e., banking, business, etc.). Hence its name: Maturity. Today, a much higher percentage enter universities and the certificate has lost its importance and social prestige.

D. Technical Secondary Schools

1. General Information

The technical secondary school *(Szakközépiskola)* curriculum is composed of four years of post-primary education. Just under 100 trades are taught in agricultural, industrial, and commercial fields. The number may vary from year to year in accordance with the labor market. The 1985 Education Act introduced a five-year technician training program at some of the schools, offering a fifth year which is primarily vocational. The technical secondary school aims to provide general education for future mid-level managers, and to prepare students in the field of their special training for employment.

Törzslap szám

..41../1988...

Ennek alapján az 1985. évi I. törvény 78. §-ának (2) bekezdése értelmében, mint középiskolai végzettségű, felsőfokú oktatási intézménybe jelentkezésre jogosult.

GIMNÁZIUMI ÉRETTSÉGI BIZONYÍTVÁNY

....., aki

BUDAPESTEN ... 1970 ... évi

NOV. ... hó 29. napján született, miután

gimnáziumi tanulmányait az 1987/88. tanévben a

KARINTHY FRIGYES .....

gimnázium IV. A ..... osztályában befejezte, az érettségi vizsgabizottság előtt érettségi vizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:

Magyar nyelv és irodalom	jeles 151
Történelem	jeles 151
Matematika	jó 141
angol ... nyelv	jeles 151
fizika ...	jeles 151
földrajz ...	jeles 151

Záróvizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:

....

Kelt Budapest .....

1988. évi június hó 16 napján.

P. H.

igazgató

elnök

A. TB. 520/Nj r. sz. – Pátria-Nyomdák – 1988-35.000
I.: MM 1988. X. 28. – FNYV. 5. (R) 64/M

Document 4.1. Gymnasium, Certificate of Maturity

16

Admission requirements at the technical secondary school are not directly affected by the student's academic performance at the primary school, as is the case with the gymnasium. Nevertheless, certain criteria may have to be met before a student is accepted. Thus, admission is based partially on an aptitude test to determine if a student has technical skills. Recommendations from the primary school and parents must be submitted. Acceptance to the school must also be approved by a physician whose recommendation determines the applicant's physical capability. Distance to the school is considered as well.

Depending on the curriculum of certain trades, students must undergo practical training in factories and other places where experience may be acquired. The training takes place during the school year and in the summer. Of the 27% of secondary school children who study at technical secondary schools, one-third are expected to continue at a tertiary institution.

Although the first two years are similar, the program is not as academically oriented as at the gymnasium; academic subjects, such as Hungarian language and literature, history, mathematics, two foreign languages (one of which, until 1989, had to be Russian), and science courses comprise only 50% of the curriculum. Vocational and technical subjects are divided, with 25%-30% in theoretical and 15%-25% in practical, professional instruction. In theory, after students have completed the first two years, they may transfer to the third year of gymnasium. At the completion of the fourth year of the program, students take the qualifying examination in the particular skill they learned to qualify for the technical secondary school technician's certificate (the *Szakközépiskolai Technikusképesítő Bizonyítvány).* See Sample Document 4.2.

Technical secondary school graduates do not have to sit for the maturity examination. However, they can do so at the conclusion of the fourth year, in addition to sitting for the qualifying examination, if they intend to be admitted to a postsecondary institution.

The requirements for the Maturity Certificate are basically similar to those of the gymnasium. The examination consists of a compulsory subject (Hungarian language and literature) in addition to one or two theoretical subjects, practical subjects and one optional subject (chosen from among social sciences, foreign languages, sciences, etc.). Successful graduates are awarded the Technical Secondary School Maturity Certificate, *(Szakközépiskolai Érettségi-Képesítő Bizonyítvány).* See Sample Document 4.3.

The majority of technical secondary school graduates who continue their education tend to enroll in the three-year colleges and specialized universities, such as engineering and agriculture, that offer programs related to studies completed in the technical secondary schools. Graduates are restricted to admission in the specific field of study in which they did their secondary study.

Students who enter a school offering the five-year program do not take the maturity examination. The first class of the five-year program graduated in 1989.

These institutions teach 70 skills, mainly in industry and agriculture (number may vary according to demand). In contrast to their four-year counterparts, the five-year graduates receive the Technician Certificate *(Technikus)* rather than a technical secondary certificate. The main difference between the two certificates is that the former assures students of higher paying jobs and greater responsibility at a factory, office, or plant. Individuals who have completed the fifth year may be hired as foremen or in low management positions.

2. Health Schools

Special health schools *(Egészségügyi Szakközépiskola)* offer a four-year program which qualifies students to serve as basic health care nurses, after completion of an additional year of on-the-job practical training in a local hospital. If they pass the Maturity Certificate, students can then continue at the Health College (Egészségügyi Főiskola Kar; see profile of Orvostovábbképző Egyetem. See also the

Document 4.2. Technical Secondary School Certificate

Note: Not eligible for university admission; word *Érettségi* is omitted.

18

32

..... /19 ..... Törzslap szám

SZAKKÖZÉPISKOLAI TECHNIKUSKÉPESÍTŐ BIZONYÍTVÁNY

.....

aki 19 ..... évben ..... hó ..... napján

..... városban (községben)

született, ...

.....

.....

a képesítő vizsgabizottság előtt technikusképesítő vizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Ez a szakközépiskolai technikusképesítő bizonyítvány az 1985. évi I. törvény 80. § (3.) bekezdése szerint technikus képesítést nyújt és .....

.....

.....

technikusi munkakör betöltésére képesít.

Kelt: ..... 19 .... évi ..... hó .... n.

P. H.

.....	.....
igazgató	a technikusképesítő vizsgabizottság elnöke

A. TB. 166. r. sz. Pásiz-Nyomdl. 8693-1400
FNYV. 5. (R) 64/o — Látta: MM részéről M. T. 1987. X. 7.

33

Document 4.3. Certificate of Maturity from Technical Secondary School
Note: Eligible for university admission

19

N.-2.../19 82.. akvi sz.

SZAKKÖZÉPISKOLAI
ÉRETTSÉGI-KÉPESÍTŐ
BIZONYÍTVÁNY

.....,

aki 19 64 évben február hó 1 napján

Budapest városban (községben)

született Járműgépészeti Szakközépiskola

Gépjárműtechnikai Ágazat

Budapest, VI. Rippl Rónai u. 26

az érettségi-képesítő vizsgabizottság előtt szakközépiskolai érettségi-képesítő vizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:

Magyar nyelv és irodalom	elégséges
Történelem	közepes
Matematika	elégséges
Szakrajzolás és műszaki ismeretek	elégséges
———	———
.....	.....
Szakmai gyakorlat	közepes
———	———
.....	.....

Ez a szakközépiskolai érettségi-képesítő bizonyítvány az 1965. évi 24. számú törvényerejű rendelet 18. §-ának (2) bekezdése szerint a

.....

311-1 Gépjárműtechnikai szerelő

autószerelő

szakmában szakmunkás munkakör betöltésére képesít, továbbá felsőoktatási intézményekbe való jelentkezésére jogosít.

.....

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.....

Kelt Budapest 1983 évi október hó 21 n.

a vizsgabizottság társelnöke

a vizsgabizottság elnöke

Horváth Béla

igazgató

A. Tfl. 550. r. sz. — PIERT-Nyomdai. — FNYV. 8.

34

35

section on three-year health skilled worker training schools).

E. Skilled Worker Training Schools *(Szakmunkásképző Iskola)*

This type of secondary school provides three-year vocational training programs. The training is strictly directed toward the acquisition of skills for employment purposes. The 278 institutions that enrolled 175,228 students in 1986-87 offer a diversified range of technical and vocational skills. Students can choose from over 180 trades. Over two-thirds of the schools have their own workshops; students may practice in these or at various enterprises. Ninety-six and one-tenth percent of the students entered from primary school; 3.9% had finished secondary school prior to enrollment.

According to the 1986 decree, general cultural subjects, in content and in number of classes each year, were unified in the curriculum, regardless of the type of trade taught in the particular school. See Table 4.3.

These institutions are not academically oriented. Students learn minimum technical skills. The majority of the curriculum (54%) is dedicated to practical training. The rest of the curriculum is equally divided between general culture courses (23%) and professional theoretical subjects (23%). Schools for skilled workers were classified as primary level education prior to 1969. This nonsecondary status was amended by Act 6 of 1969, which elevated these schools to the secondary level. Graduation from the eighth grade is now required for admission. At the end of the program, students receive a Skilled Worker's Certificate (*Szakmunkás Bizonyítvány*). See Sample Document 4.4. Gymnasium or secondary technical school graduates who wish to learn a skill may study for and obtain the certificate in two years. Students from technical secondary schools may transfer to skilled worker schools with full credit.

Graduates of three-year Skilled Worker Training Schools are not in theory barred from college or university studies, if they complete an additional two-year secondary school program at a technical secondary school. Students who complete this additional secondary program may sit for the maturity examination and, if successful, are eligible for admission to postsecondary institutions. In reality, however, this is a rare occurrence.

F. Vocational Schools *(Szakiskola)*

In addition, the following schools are also available for students who have completed the eighth grade: two-year shorthand and typist training schools *(Gépíró és Gyorsíró Szakiskola)* (57 in 1986-87); three-year health-related training schools *(Egészségügyi Szakiskola)* (24 in 1986-87); and several two-year special training schools (for example, that will help prepare the handicapped to work as skilled or unskilled workers according to their abilities). Three-year vocational health school programs lead to the *Egészségügyi Szakiskolai Bizonyítvány* (Vocational School Certificate). See Sample Document 4.5.

Graduates of these programs do not qualify for admission to higher education institutions; hence the popularity of these schools has decreased over the years as more youngsters seek higher study. In the 1986-87 school year, only 3% of secondary school students attended these training schools.

G. Continuation Schools *(Továbbképzőiskola/Szakiskola)*

The two-year curricula of continuation schools, closed in 1987, were not raised to the status of secondary schools. A variety of courses in the commercial, technical, agricultural, and industrial sectors was covered.

Table 4.3. Skilled Worker Training Schools *(Szakmunkásképzo Iskola)*

Required Curriculum for all Students

Subject	Classes per year per grade		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Hungarian Language and Literature	36	72	72
History and Civics	36	36	72
Mathematics	72	90	72
Physics	72	54	--
Physical Education	54	54	36
Headmaster's Class (Section Head)	36	18	36

Specialized Curriculum for Electromechanics

A) Electromechanic

Subject	Classes per year per grade		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Labor Safety and Environmental Protection Protection	36	--	--
Technical Drawing	72	36	--
Materials and Technology	54	54	18
Mechanical Instrument Elements	54	--	--
Electronic Instruments	--	--	54
Electric Circuits and Instruments	--	108	144
Electrotechnics	72	36	--
Instruments and Measurements	--	36	72
Industrial Administration	--	--	18
Vocational Subjects	288	270	306
General Subjects	306	324	288
Total Theory	594	594	594
Practice	630	630	630
End-term Practice	70	70	--

Document 4.4. Skilled Worker's Certificate

22

. . . . . /19 . . . . . Törzslap szám

SZAKMUNKÁS BIZONYÍTVÁNY

. . . . . , aki

. . . . . év

. . . . . hó . . . . . napján

született, (anyja neve: . . . . . .

. . . . .) tanulmányait a . . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . ;

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

A . . . . . .

mellett működő Állami Szakmunkásvizsga Bizottság előtt a . . . . .

számú . . . . . .

. . . . . .

szakmában eredményes szakmunkásvizsgát tett, a következő eredménnyel:

szakmai elmélet:

szakmai gyakorlat:

történelem, társadalmi ismeretek:

A szakmunkás-bizonyítvány minősítése:

. . . . . .

Ez a szakmunkás-bizonyítvány az 1985. évi I. törvény 82. § (4) bekezdése alapján a. . . . . számú

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

szakmában szakmunkás-munkakör betöltésére képesít.

. . . . . 19 . . . évi . . . . . hó . . . nap.

. . . . . .
(a vizsgabizottság elnöke)

. . . . . .
(az iskola igazgatója)

ÁSZB p. h.

A. 9034–72. r. sz. – Pátria-Nyomdi. 8014–2500 – FNYV. 8. (R) 88

202 nyilv. szám

EGÉSZSÉGÜGYI SZAKISKOLAI BIZONYÍTVÁNY

aki 19[illegible] évben március hó 28 napján

Sári városban (községben)

született (anyja neve: [illegible] Erzsébet)

Szakképesítése általános ápolási és általános ápolási

A minősítés fokozata jelesen megfelelt

a [illegible]

iskolában szervezett vizsgabizottság előtt képesítő vizsgát tett.

Document 4.5. Vocational Health School Three-Year General Nursing Program

V. HIGHER EDUCATION

A. History

The development of higher education in Hungary has been greatly influenced by historical and political events. The changes not only affected the names and locations of the higher institutions, but some university faculties became independent institutions, while others branched out to various locations offering college-level programs.

The history of higher education can be traced to the second half of the fourteenth century, when, in 1367 and with papal consent, King Lajos raised the gymnasium in Pécs to the status of a university. In 1395 King Zsigmond I (who was to become Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire) founded the University of Buda.

In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, education was strongly affected by the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, first by Protestants, then by Catholics, who wanted to establish their respective secondary and higher education institutions. Protestant academies, which were closely allied to Western universities, were founded. In 1635 the Archbishop of Esztergom, Péter Pázmány, founded a university (predecessor to the Eötvös Loránd University) in Nagyszombat (now in Romania) which became very prestigious among European universities.

During the reign of Maria Theresa, progress in higher education accelerated and universities achieved a strong, more intellectual environment. Higher education in the agrarian and technological fields began. Proposals were introduced to modernize and reform the educational system. Due to political forces, however, control over professors and students intensified, and the curriculum was strictly regulated.

In the early nineteenth century, the reformist opposition struggling for freedom and national independence demanded establishment of polytechnical institutions. Most importantly, Hungarian instead of Latin became the language of instruction.

After the defeat of the Hungarian 1848-49 revolution, German replaced Hungarian as the language of instruction. Free choice of lectures, rather than fixed curricula, however, was permitted within certain limits. The Hungarian language was reestablished in 1867 as the official language, as well as the language of instruction in educational institutions. In the same period, law schools were reorganized into law academies, faculties of philosophy became universities and technological institutes developed into technical universities.

The progressive elements in the country continued their demand for modernization and democratization of higher education in the first decade of the twentieth century. After 1918 new universities and colleges were established. In 1920 the government approved Act XXV, *numerus clausus*. *Numerus clausus* limited Jewish student enrollment and restricted or barred female students from certain programs. Thus, opportunities in higher education were limited to the gentry, middle class, aristocrats, or to the very rich. Tuition was very high, and the majority of the institutions were under church authority.

Prior to World War I, only about 7% of the population studied at institutions of higher education. Of that number less than 10% studied engineering and 45% studied law. The number of students enrolled had doubled by the outbreak of World War II.

After World War II, higher education, like other social, political and economic institutions, underwent drastic changes.

Evening courses were established, giving workers access to higher education. Women were no longer restricted. *Numerus clausus* was abolished. The number of law students decreased, and enrollment in medicine, economics, and sciences increased. Teachers colleges were organized at the secondary level and art schools were raised to college (tertiary) level.

The last four decades have witnessed a steady improvement in higher education. Numerous new universities have opened, existing institutions have expanded by building new facilities, specialized universities and colleges have been founded, and student enrollment has grown by 7.5%. To meet the needs of the expanding socialist economy, the number of agricultural institutions increased after 1970. Teacher education opportunities also expanded, and in 1959 schools training primary and secondary school teachers were raised to college level.

Course content changed significantly in all branches of education. Some of the restrictions were removed and optional and alternative subjects were increased. The quality of scientific teaching improved due to the development of and support for scientific research. Practical training in industrial plants, schools and clinics was made possible, and the enrollment of workers' children increased to 40% of the students.

B. Organization

In 1989 all universities are under the jurisdiction of the appropriate Ministry, financed by the State and controlled by Law I/1985 on Education. Rectors are appointed for five years by the Council of Ministers and are faculty members of the university. A Rector is assisted by three deputies elected for three years by the Council of the University, which is the managing body. University faculties are headed by deans who are appointed for three years. Colleges are headed by directors.

Faculties are divided into administrative units. Teaching units include clinics, departments, departmental groupings, foreign language sections, and institutes. Departments can be either independent or part of a clinic or institute. Departmental groupings are similar to the U.S. interdepartmental structure. Institutes are independent units. Clinics are independent units in medical and veterinary science, and combine teaching with medical and health care. Foreign language sections teach Hungarians foreign languages, and foreigners Hungarian.

Institutions of higher learning develop and modernize their activities, determine the curricula, schedule teaching and examinations, govern teaching loads, participate in organized research, conduct experiments, grant honorary degrees, and perform or control other institution activities.

VI. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A. Types of Tertiary Education and Structure

Higher education is offered at several types of universities and colleges. As of 1989 there are 62 institutions of higher education; programs are offered at 19 universities *(egyetem)*, five university-level colleges *(főiskola)*, and 37 specialized colleges/ academies *(főiskola/akadémia)*. Four of the universities offer comprehensive education. The other 14 offer specialized curricula in medicine, economic science, technical and agricultural studies. The university-level colleges offer four-year specialized programs in music, drama and film, fine art, crafts and design and physical education. See Table 6.1.

A complete list of tertiary institutions with addressess appears in Appendixes A and B. In addition, detailed, institutional profiles are included in Appendix C.

The 37 college-level professional institutions offer specialized education: eight in engineering and technology and other technical fields, three in commerce and economics, one in state management, and one in political science. There are 19 teacher training colleges (12 *tanítóképző főiskola* and seven *tanárképző főiskola*) preparing teachers for kindergarten to secondary schools, and five are military colleges. Some of the universities and colleges also have branches at different locations. In addition, there is one postgraduate music institute. There are several theological colleges/academies under the control of the appropriate religious groups, e.g., Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

Colleges offering three-year programs prepare students for practical tasks in the fields of technology, business, administration, health services and others. With the exception of the four comprehensive universities, medical universities and university faculties in the field of law, universities have two-level curricula, i.e., university level *(Egyetemi szint)* of five years' duration leading to the university title, and college level *(Főiskolai szint)* of three years' duration leading to a professional title.

There are also evening and external courses offered by both universities and colleges which were developed after 1945. They play an important part in higher education, offering the opportunity to upgrade the educational level of and prepare individuals for better jobs. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of students enrolled in these courses increased in all levels and sectors of higher education.

The external ("*levelező*," the literal translation is "correspondence") program has been designed for the fully employed either to continue or upgrade their studies, to train specialists and to promote mobility as well as to facilitate career changes, or to provide an educational opportunity for students who live away from the educational institution. External students have to come to the institution where they are registered during the last week of instruction and take the examination with the students who enrolled at the regular classes; they are subject to the same requirements for the tests, diplomas and certificates and also have the same privileges and status.

Students enrolled in evening classes also take the examinations with the regular class. Evening and external programs are not offered at the medical and veterinary schools. Further training is only available for students who have already obtained a tertiary-level diploma and wish to upgrade their previous qualifications. Further education is offered only in single majors. See Section E., Specific Programs, for details on single majors, double majors and triple majors.

Egyetemek
(Universities)

Tudományegyetemek
(Traditional Arts and Sciences)

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Budapest
Janus Pannonius Tudományegyetem, Pécs
József Attila Tudományegyetem, Szeged
Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem, Debrecen

Orvostudományi Egyetemek
(Medical Universities)

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Debrecen
Orvostovábbképző Egyetem, Budapest
Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Pécs
Semmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem, Budapest
Szent-Györgyi Albert Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szeged

Közgazdaságtudományegyetem
(Economic Science University)

Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Budapest
(Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem until 1990)

Műszaki Egyetemek
(Technical/Polytechnic Universities)

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem, Budapest
Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem, Miskolc
Veszprémi Vegyipari Egyetem, Veszprém

Agrártudományi Egyetemek
(Agricultural Universities)

Agrártudományi Egyetem, Debrecen
Agrártudományi Egyetem, Gödöllő
Agrártudományi Egyetem, Keszthely
Állatorvostudományi Egyetem, Budapest

Erdészeti és Faipari Egyetem, Sopron
Kertészeti és Élelmiszeripari Egyetem, Budapest

Főiskolák
(University Rank Colleges)

Liszt Ferenc Zeneművészeti Főiskola, Budapest
Magyar Iparművészeti Főiskola, Budapest
Magyar Képzőművészeti Főiskola, Budapest
Színház-és Filmművészeti Főiskola, Budapest

Testnevelési Főiskola, Budapest

Table 6.1. *Egyetemek* (Universities) and *Főiskolák* (University Rank Colleges)

B. Admission

Universities and colleges receive quotas for admission of fulltime, daytime, evening and external students from a national planning board and its supervising ministries. The quotas are set 10% to 15% over the expected enrollment. Graduates of technical secondary schools *(Szakközépiskola)* can enter only in their specific field of study and they must complete prescribed preparatory courses. Applicants for universities and university-level colleges must present proof of one of the following:

a. Hungarian secondary school Maturity Certificate *(Érettségi Bizonyítvány)* or the accepted equivalent from another country. At the medical universities, applicants must be at least 18 years of age; a personal interview may be required of foreign applicants; *or*

b. a higher education diploma from a Hungarian postsecondary institution; *or*

c. completion of preparatory courses especially designed for graduates of vocational technical schools.

Applicants must pass an entrance examination in subjects set forth by the respective college or university and present a document certifying fitness of health. The entrance examination may be abolished in the future.

University and college admission is regulated by ministerial directive and decree. Every Hungarian citizen who possesses a Maturity Certificate and is not over 35 years of age can apply. Applicants must take a written and oral entrance examination in two or three subjects, depending on their field of choice. On the entrance examination, zero to 15 points are given on each written and oral examination in each subject. The maximum is 60 points. These are so-called "obtained points." A maximum of 60 points is also given for certain subjects and grades received during the secondary school years. These are the so-called "previously received points." Thus, the highest point total is 120. (In the past, the point system was from zero to 10.)

If the number of applicants is greater than the number of places in a given institution, the candidates who complete the examination successfully are admitted in the order of total achieved points. In the fields of art, architecture, and psychology, the examination is intended to determine suitability for the discipline. Application may be made to only one school and applications are accepted until the end of March. The examinations are usually held between the end of the regular school year from June through July 15.

The conditions and requirements of admission into the various levels of higher education, as well as the number of admission places and examination subjects are published yearly by the Ministry of Education in its *Guide to the Hungarian Institutions of Higher Learning (Felsőoktatási Felvételi Tájékoztató)*.

Select students are invited to enter into a televised competition in one subject, e.g., physics, history, etc. Those students who placed first to fourth in the television competition "Ki Miben Tudós?" (Who is a scientist in a field?) or who have won first to tenth place in the national study competition of secondary schools *(Országos Középiskolai Tanulmányi Verseny)* are exempted from the entrance examination.

An entrance examination is also not required of those students who already have a tertiary diploma and want to study in another discipline. Those students usually will continue their studies in evening or external courses.

Admission is very selective to the four university-level colleges of arts. Applicants are required, in addition to the Maturity Certificate and according to the discipline, to present an original art work, or to demonstrate an adequate knowledge of music or aptitude in film and theater. The length of study is four or five years, depending on the program.

C. Program Structure

Programs offered at the tertiary level vary depending on the Faculty and type of training. The length of the programs varies from three to six years.

Teacher training colleges train nursery and primary school teachers and offer three- and four-year programs. Programs in the Faculties of Arts and Sciences offer five-year programs. Faculties of Science offer five-year programs and two-level programs in computer science. The first level is a three-year program leading to the Computer Programmer Analyst college diploma *(Programozó Matematikusi Oklevél)*. See Sample Document 6.1. The second step offers an additional two-year program leading to the Systems Analyst university diploma *(Programtervezõi Matematikusi [Egyetemi]* Diploma). The four-and-a-half year program in the Faculty of Law and Political Science (Állam és Jogtudományi Kar) prepares lawyers *(Ügyvéd)*. In the field of engineering, the length of study is three years for the production engineer *(üzemmérnök)* and five years for the certified engineers diploma *(mérnök)*. In the health professions, the diplomas in pharmacy *(gyógyszerész)*, dental medicine *(fogorvos)* and veterinary medicine *(állatorvos)* take five years of study, and the medical diploma *(orvos)* takes six. The institutions of higher learning in the fields of arts, music, theater, film, and physical education offer four- to five-year curricula in the particular discipline. A diploma is awarded by the appropriate institution at the conclusion of the program.

The curriculum offered at the university level consists of lectures and practical classes. According to the discipline, practical classes are conducted either in laboratories or classrooms. Passing the final examination is a precondition for continuing the program. The number of weekly classes *(heti oraszami)* is set by the individual universities.

Attendance, subjects taken, results of examinations *(Kollokvium)*, number of weekly classes for lectures *(elmélet)*, practical work *(gyakorlat)* which includes both laboratory work and seminars, and type of attendance (e.g., regular or other) are recorded in the student's book *(leckekönyv)*. The number of repeats is limited. If a student fails twice, the entire academic year must be repeated. A student may only repeat an academic year once. At the conclusion of the program, students sit for final examinations *(szigorlat)*, and receive the school leaving certificate, the *Végbizonyítvány Absolutorium*, which permits them to take the state examination. Upon passage of the oral state examination and acceptance of the thesis, they receive the diploma *(Oklevél)*.

D. Tertiary Graduation Requirements and Degrees

1. Absolutorium. A student's progress in a tertiary program is recorded in the student book *(leckekönyv)*. The final certificate *(Absolutorium)*, signed by the chair of the faculty or head of the tertiary institution, certifies that the student has satisfied all the course requirements, has passed all the prescribed exams, and is permitted to proceed for the state examination. See Sample Document 6.2 given by the Theological Academy.

2. University Diploma *(Oklevél)*. See Sample Document 6.3. The University Diploma is awarded to students who have received the *Absolutorium* after fulfilling the following requirements:

* passage of an oral examination comprised of questions covering the entire five years of study before a faculty committee which grades the examination on a scale of 1 to 5; and
* passage of the state examination, which consists of two parts: 1) a written thesis based on independent research under the guidance of a faculty advisor and which is reviewed by a faculty committee and graded on a scale of 1 to 5, and 2) the defense of the thesis before a faculty committee of three - the chair, and two opponents. The result is graded on a scale of 1 to 5.

1413/1989. szám

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet .....

..... számára állítottuk ki,

aki az 1961. év május hó 24. napján

Szakszárd városban (községben)

Tolna megyében Magyar országban

született, és az 1980/84. tanévtől az 1984/89. tanévig az

Eötvös Loránd

Tudományegyetem

Természettudományi

Karán

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1989. évi

június hó 28-i határozata alapján

nevezettet okleveles

főiskolai végzettségű programozó

matematikussá nyilvánítjuk.

Oklevelének minősítése jó

Kelt, Budapest 1989. év június hó 30-n.

P.H. EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM A BUDAPESTI REKTORA

Áll. Vizs. Biz. elnöke

Document 6.1. Computer Programmer Analyst (Three-Year Program at the University Level)

416/6/1983 szám

VÉGBIZONYÍTVÁNY

(ABSOLUTORIUM)

Budapesti

E ~~Iskolakönyv~~ tulajdonosa Református Theologiai

Akadémia

mint rendes hallgató az öt éves theologiai akadémiai tanfolyamot az 1977/78. iskolai évtől az 1982/83 iskolai év végéig szabályszerűen elvégezte.

Budapest, 1983-év június hó 13 napján.

dékán.

Document 6.2. *Végbizonyítvány* from the Theological Academy of the Reformed Church

Szám: 456/1979.

Szám: .....

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet ..... számára állítottuk ki, aki az 1954. év november hó 25-t. napján Budapest városban (községben) ..... megyében Magyar- országban született, és az 1973/74. tanévtől az 1978/79. tanévig az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Bölcsészettudományi Karán ..... tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1979. évi június hó 6-i határozata alapján nevezettet okleveles angol nyelv és irodalom szakos előadónak és művészettörténésznek nyilvánítjuk.

Oklevelének minősítése: jeles

Kelt Budapesten 1979. évi július hó 3-án.

ÁLLAMI BIZTOSÍTÁSI IGAZGATÓSÁG TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM BUDAPEST

Áll. Vizsg. Biz. elnöke

rektor

XXVI -402/1979.

A. TB. 1134/a. r. Bp. — Nyomta V. - - 79.V 16.

20 forint

5 forint

Document 6.3. University Diploma (English Language and Literature Double Major)

To prepare for the state examination, according to institutional rules, a student usually chooses a thesis topic approved by an advisor or the chair. Upon completion, the student submits the thesis to the faculty advisor, who might suggest modifications and who gives the final approval for submission of the thesis to the state examining board. The length of the thesis may vary according to the student's ability and/or availability of information; however, a minimum standard is set by the faculty of the college and university. The thesis is defended before a committee that then votes and grades the student's research.

Unsuccessful students may repeat the state examination in each subject twice. Unsuccessful results are not included in the grading. The final grade on the diploma is obtained by averaging the score of the oral examination, the scores of the individual yearly examinations *(szigorlat)*, and the oral and written grades received on the thesis for the state examination.

In the double majors, the thesis is written in one subject, and the oral state examination is given in both. The grading scale is:

Kiváló	4.51 - 5.00
Jó	3.51 - 4.50
Közepes	2.51 - 3.50
Elégséges	2.00 - 2.50
Elégtelen	Below 2.00

A Red Diploma indicating highest honors *(Kitüntetéses Oklevél)* is awarded to those whose grades on the state examination are all 5s, whose thesis and comprehensive examinations receive all 5s, and whose average of all other grades is at least 3.51.

A Blue Diploma is awarded to Law and Medical graduates who pass all examinations with the grade of 5. In addition, the diploma will carry the Latin terminology *Summa Cum Laude*. The Gold Ring, from the Hungarian government, may be awarded to only two to three students a year who have received the grade of 5 in every subject from primary through university studies. Sample Document 6.4 shows a *Kitüntetéses Oklevél*.

E. Specific Programs

1. Faculties of Arts and Sciences. At the Faculties of Arts and the Faculties of Sciences in the four comprehensive universities, entering students may choose between a double or a single major. The double major program (with the exception of psychology, which is offered only as a single major), requires two academic majors. At the conclusion of the curriculum, students must sit for the state examination in both majors, but the thesis is written only in one. Students qualify to teach in both subjects, provided they complete the additional required courses in Pedagogy and Psychology. The single major entrance is extremely limited and prepares students usually for pure research.

A, B, C Curriculum: At some Arts and Sciences faculties, based on academic performance at the university, students are allowed also to pursue the "A, B, C curriculum." This program is comparable to a double or triple major in the United States. At the conclusion of the first year of study, students may drop one of the majors and choose a second field. At the conclusion of the second or third year, after passing an entrance examination, they may add a third field. If a third major is approved, an individual study plan *(Egyetemi tanulmány)* is designed. At the end of five years of study, students are awarded a diploma listing all three majors, with teaching qualifications in two subjects. Students must pass the oral examination in all three subjects, but write the thesis in only one. See Sample Document 6.5.

2. Engineering Fields. With the exception of the scientific programs and medical universities, universities offer programs at their affiliated colleges *(főiskola)* leading to a three-year production engineer title *(üzemmérnök)*, or a five-year engineering diploma (*Oklevél* with title or *mérnök*) in a particular

Sz.: ...../984.....

Kitüntetéses oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet ....

.... számára állítottuk ki,

aki az ..... év december hó 28. napján

Budapest városban (községben)

..... megyében Magyar országban

született, és az 1 80. szám tanévtől az tanévig a

Eötvös Loránd

Tudományegyetem

Bölcsészettudományi

Karán

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1984. évi

június hó 11-i határozata alapján

nevezettet okleveles orosz nyelv és irodalom

szakos középiskolai tanárnak

..... nyilvánítjuk.

Kelt, Budapest, 19 84. év július hó 4. n.

P. H.

....

Áll. Vizsg. Biz. elnöke) rektor(helyettes, igazgató)

Ny. sz: XXXII-202/79

A. TB. 1126/a r. sz.: Nyomott V. – Pf.y.V 16.

Document 6.4. University Diploma in Russian Language and Literature, with Highest Honors (*Kitüntetéses Oklevél*), Faculty of Arts, Eotvos Lorand University

Document 6.5. University Diploma, A.B.C Curriculum (English Language and Literature and French Language and Literature), and Secondary School Teacher Credential and Art Historian

35

Ny.sz.: XVIII-116/1972.

Tanusítom, hogy _____, aki az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Bölcsészettudományi Karának 1967/68-tól 1971/72-ig művészettörténet szakos hallgatója volt, tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségének eleget tett. Ennek alapján nevezettet művészettörténésznek nyilvánítom.

Budapest, 1972. június 21.

Szinnyei

dékán

Szám: 304/1971.

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet _____ számára állíttették ki, aki az 1947. év május hó 8. napján Budapest városban (községben) _____ megyében Magyar országban született, és az 1965/66. tanévtől az 1970/71. tanévig az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Bölcsészettudományi Karán _____ tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1971. évi június hó 29-i határozata alapján nevezettet okleveles angol nyelv és irodalom – francia nyelv és irodalom szakos közép-iskolai tanárnak nyilvánítjuk.

Oklevelének minősítése jeles

Kelt, Budapest, július hó 13-án.

Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság

rektor

Ny. sz.: XVIII-116/1971.

52

53

branch. The first year's curriculum is identical in both programs. After completion of the first year, based on academic and practical achievements, the university determines whether the student continues for the three- or five-year program. Yet the students who are completing the three-year program have the option to continue as external students and receive the higher diploma in three additional years, a total of six years of study.

Of the entering class in the five-year program, approximately 60% come from the gymnasium and 40% from the vocational school. Of the students in the three-year program, however, 35% come from the gymnasium and 65% from the vocational secondary school.

3. Allied Health. The Health College of the Graduate Medical University (Orvostovábbképző Egyetem [formerly Intézet] Egészségügyi Főiskolai Kar) offers specialized programs for secondary school graduates. The entrance examination for students enrolling in regular classes is in physics and biology (written and oral) and for external students, depending on the field, a relevant subject (e.g., for nurses, biology, anatomy and physiology; for health education, Hungarian language and literature; for paramedics, functional anatomy and first aid). The length of study is three years for the regular and four years for the external classes.

Training for regular students is offered for Public Health Epidemic Controller *(Közegészségi és járványügyi ellenőr)*, Mother Child Health Nurse *(Anya és Gyerek Védőnő)*, Nutritionist *(Dietetikus)*, Physical Therapist *(Gyógytornász)*, and for external students, Health Education Instructor *(Egészségügyi Szaktató)*, Paramedic *(Mentőtiszt)*, and Nursing Training *(Ápolóképző)*. See Document 6.6. On satisfactory completion of studies, students receive the *Oklevél* (Diploma). See Document 6.7.

4. Military and Police Training. Military training is available at three colleges *(főiskola)* and one academy *(akadémia)* where military personnel in a particular branch of service are trained. Admission requirements for the colleges are the Maturity Certificate with a 3.5 average on the examinations, a psychological examination, personal interview and proof of good health and physical fitness. Students must be between 18 and 23 years old.

At the secondary level, students attending regular gymnasiums who wish to enter military science must live in military dormitories *(collegium)*; they receive free room and board while attending the secondary schools. Thus the students learn discipline prior to entrance to the military college.

Each college offers different, specialized curricula. At the Kilian György Aviation Technical College (Repülő Műszaki Főiskola), Szolnok, the curriculum includes courses in airplane and helicopter aviation and trains technical experts, as well as air controllers. The Kossuth Lajos Military College (Katonai Főiskola), Szentendre, trains border guards and artillery and technical engineers. The Zalka Máté Military Technical College (Katonai Műszaki Főiskola), Budapest, offers courses in aerial defense technology, chemical weaponry, artillery, radio and related defense fields.

At the Kossuth Lajos Military College, courses in pedagogy, psychology, basic economics, foreign language and military science make up 15% of the curricula. Another 15% is made up of material science, mathematics, physics, electronics, mechanics and computer science. Between 45%-50% of the time is spent on specialties in the different military branches. In addition, students spend two hours each week in physical education, e.g., swimming, fencing, etc. The length of study is three years. Academic subjects are taught by faculty from universities.

The training offered at the Zrínyi Miklós Academy, Budapest, is available to active military personnel who are graduates of the military college and who have been in the service for five to eight years. They are at the academy for four years and are promoted to a

ORVOSTOVABBKÉPZŐ EGYETEM INTÉZET
EGÉSZSÉGÜGYI FŐISKOLAI KAR
Gyógyszerészképző Szak
[illegible] Budapest, Frankel Leó u. 68.
Telefon: [illegible]

Tárgy: _____

Szám: 3133/1988/Gyógy.

Melléklet: _____

Budapest, 1988. június 7.

Physical Therapy Curriculum

I g a z o l á s

/szül. 1952. április 14./ részére, aki az Orvostovábbképző Egyetem Egészségügyi Főiskolai Kar Gyógytornász-képző Szakán végzett az alábbi tematika alapján:

Anatomia - élettan	204 óra	(Anatomy - Physiology 204 hrs)
Kórélettan - klinikai tárgyak	245 "	(Pathophysiology - Clinical subjects, 245 hrs)
Physiotherapy:		(Physiotherapy:
Gyógytorna	748 "	Hygienical gymnastics - 748 hrs.
Massage	30 "	Massage - 30 hrs
Elektroterapia	58 "	Electrotherapy - 58 hrs)
Klinikai gyakorlat	975 "	(Clinical Practice - 975 hrs)
Pedagógia - pszichologia	86 "	(Pedagogy - psychology 86 hrs)
Ápolástan	14 "	(Nursing - 14 hrs)
Rehabilitáció	42 "	(Rehabilitation - 42 hrs)
Összesen:	2.402 óra	

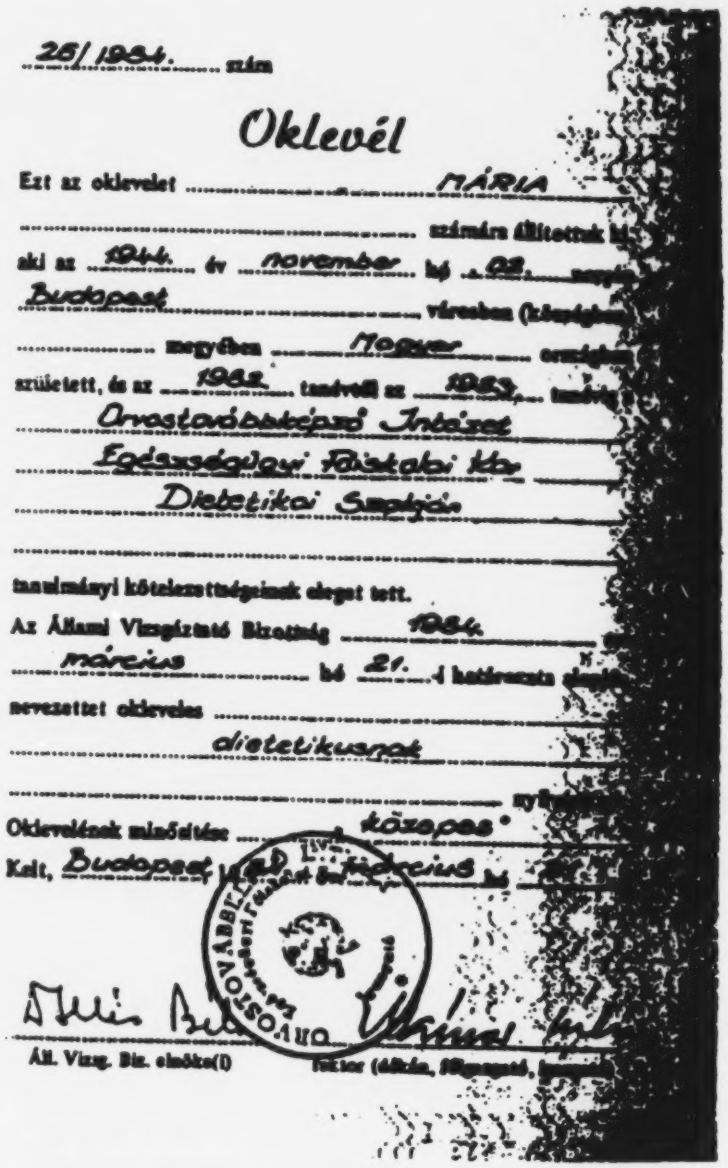
A képzési idő 3 év.

Az oktatási idő szakdolgozat beadásával és államvizsgával zárul.

Gardi Zsuzsa
szakvezető h.
főiskolai docens

dr. Bálint Éva
szakvezető
főiskolai docens

Document 6.6. Physical Therapy Curriculum



28/1934. szám

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet MÁRIA

számára állítottak ki,

aki az 1944. év november hó 02. napján

Budapest városban (községben)

megyében Magyar országban

született, és az 1932. tanévről az 1943. tanévig

Orvostovábbképző Intézet

Egészségügyi Főiskolai Kar

Diétetikai Szakcsoport

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1934.

március hó 21. napján kelt határozata alapján

nevezetett oklevelet

dietetikusnak

nyilvánította.

Oklevelének minősítése közepes.

Kelt, Budapest, 1934. március hó

Ált. Vizsg. Biz. elnöke(i)

Főiskolai tanár (dékán, főigazgató, igazgató)

Document 6.7. Three-Year Nutritionist Diploma from Health College

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Police Officers College (Rendőrtiszti Főiskola), Budapest, trains officers in criminology, safety, transportation and traffic control. Only male students are accepted. Requirements for admission are the Maturity Certificate and an entrance examination in Hungarian language, literature and history. In addition, physical, mental and psychological fitness must be demonstrated. The length of study is three years. At the conclusion of the prescribed program at the three military colleges and the police college, students write a thesis and appear before the state examination board. The board includes members of the faculty and outsiders in the appropriate fields. The state examination at the Kossuth Lajos Military College includes mathematics, physics, foreign languages and military subjects. In addition to the *Oklevél* (diploma), the graduates receive commissions in the appropriate branch.

5. Theological Colleges. The faculties of theology were a part of scientific universities until they became separate institutes under the jurisdiction of the appropriate church. Today, theological training is offered by the Catholic, the Evangelical and Reformed churches, the Lutheran Church, and by Jewish religious groups. In all academies, the emphasis is on the applicant's religious belief, rather than on academic achievements in secondary school.

The Academy of Divinity of the Roman Catholic Church (Pázmány Péter Római Katolikus Hittudományi Akadémia) in Budapest, with branches located in Győr, Szeged and Eger, offers training primarily for the priesthood, although it offers instruction to other Catholics. Admission requirements, in addition to the Maturity Certificate, are membership in the Catholic faith, submission of proof of baptism and recommendation by the parish priest. The length of regular study is five years. A three-year external program is offered for students who are not studying for the priesthood, although after completion of three more years they also can qualify to become priests. The curriculum includes study of the Bible, history of religions, Church history, liturgy, logic, Church law, philosophy, religious pedagogy, sociotheology, and other subjects pertinent to Catholicism. At the conclusion of the curriculum, students receive the title of *Teologus* and are ordained as priests. In a sixth year of study, students can prepare for and are awarded the doctoral diploma.

The Theological Academy of the Reformed Church (Református Teológiai Akadémia) in Budapest and Debrecen primarily trains ministers. In addition to the Maturity Certificate, applicants must be recommended by their minister, have participated actively in church life and have an expressed interest in becoming a pastor. The length of study is five years and concludes with the *Végbizonyítvány/Absolutorium*. See Sample Document 6.2. After completion of study, students spend a sixth year preparing for the ministry by becoming assistants to a minister. They then take the first level pastoral examination *(Első lelkészképesitő vizsga)*. The three-year external program is offered to other reformed church members who are prepared to help with parish activities. The curriculum is similar to the one offered to Catholics, but pertinent to the Reformed Church.

At the Evangelical Academy of Theology (Evangélikus Teológiai Akadémia), Budapest, students must present, in addition to the Maturity Certificate, their baptismal certificate, curriculum vitae, and a recommendation from their clergyman. The length of regular study is five years, and prepares students for the ministry. The external program is primarily for the laity and lasts three years. The curriculum is similar to that of the Catholic program.

The National Rabbinical College (Országos Rabbiképző Intézet), Budapest, the only such institution in Eastern Europe, accepts women and offers programs in Jewish and rabbinical studies; women, however, cannot become rabbis.

6. Medical Studies. There are four medical universities *(orvostudományi egyetem)*, located in Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged, and Pécs.

They are autonomous institutions financed by the State under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. Faculties include medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. In addition, there is a graduate medical university offering graduate work in allied health as well as a mandatory two-year program for students who hold the Doctor of Medicine *(Orvos)*, before they can practice medicine. Diplomas may be issued in Hungarian or Latin (and for foreign students, at their request, in their native language).

Admission

For admission, applicants must have completed secondary school with a strong base in the sciences, e.g., chemistry, biology and physics. Proficiency in English and Latin is also required. Foreign students are welcome and instruction in English and German is available. Many foreign students return to their home countries after completing the first two years of the program. All foreign students, however, must study Hungarian prior to beginning clinical work.

a. Medicine

i. Curriculum

The program requires six years, and totals 6,600 hours, of which 2,160 are spent in hospitals, clinical and institutional practice. Lectures comprise no more than 40% of the total hours. On satisfactory completion of the program, students receive the title of *Orvos*.

First and second years: Biophysics, medical chemistry, medical biology, anatomy, histology and embryology, Latin (for those without knowledge of Latin), anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, sociology, Hungarian, computer science, first aid, and physical education.

Third, fourth and fifth years: Clinical diagnostics; internal medicine; clinical chemistry; pediatrics; pathology; pathophysiology; microbiology; psychology; radiology; surgery and anesthesiology; medical ethics; internal medicine; pharmacology and toxicology; dentistry; orthopedics; psychology; radiology; pulmonology; surgery and therapy; oxyology; obstetrics and gynecology; internal medicine; history of Hungary; pediatrics; neurology and psychiatry; forensic medicine; dermatology; venereal diseases; urology; ear, nose and throat; clinical genetics; public health and epidemiology; social medicine; ophthalmology; general practice; and history of medicine.

Sixth year: Internal Medicine internship (3 months), Obstetrics and Gynecology internship (2 months), Neurology and Psychiatry internship (2 months), Surgery internship (2 months), preparatory course for the final State examination (1 month).

A thesis of 50-60 pages is required for the Doctor of Medicine *(Orvos)* degree.

ii. Examinations

Examinations are written, oral and practical. Upon satisfactory completion of the entire program, students receive the *Absolutorium Végbizonyítvány* and are permitted to take the examination. The State examination consists of two parts: (1) a general written examination, and (2) an oral test and examination of a patient.

A student who passes the final state examination is awarded the title of *Orvos* (Doctor of Medicine). Although the designation "State" is given to this final test, until now each University has administered its own examination. The Ministry plans to standardize the administration and contents in the future. The degree entitles the holder to practice medicine in Hungary. No licensure or registration is necessary, and all medical practice is considered government service. In reality, however, prior to completion of the specialization at the postgraduate medical university, a medical doctor will not be able to practice.

iii. Grading Scales

Grades use the Latin terms. The same scale is

used for the yearly examinations and the state examination.

Summa cum laude	4.51-5
Cum laude	3.51-4.50
Rite	2.00-3.50

b. Dentistry

Dental studies are offered at all medical universities. The program requires five years. Practical training encompasses at least 60% of the program in the first three years and is conducted at university and general dental clinics and at hospitals.

i. Curriculum

The first two years are identical to the medical curriculum. In the third, fourth and fifth years, students take physiology; medical biology; oral pathology; microbiology; public health and epidemiology; preventive dentistry; replacement (dentures); philosophy; sociology; internal medicine; oral surgery; general dental radiology; pharmacy; social dentistry; a second foreign language; toxicology; neurology and psychiatry; periodontology and oral diseases; dermatology; ear, nose and throat; optometry; dental pediatrics; pediatrics and epidemiology; history of Hungary; obstetrics and family planning.

ii. Examinations

There are yearly examinations and a final exam leading to the *Absolutorium*. After obtaining this certificate, graduates may take the state examination and, if successful, are awarded the Doctor of Dentistry *(Fogorvos)*.

iii. Postgraduate Studies

Post-degree specializations in oral surgery and in children's dentistry are available.

c. Pharmacy

Studies in pharmacology are offered at Semmelweiss (Budapest) and at Albert Szentgyörgyi (Szeged). The program requires five years.

i. Curriculum

The first two years are identical to the Medical Studies curriculum. The total program includes the following: Mathematics, biophysics, general and inorganic chemistry, biology, first aid, computer science, political economics, analytical chemistry, pharmaceutical botany, anatomy, physical chemistry, philosophy, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology, sociology, biochemistry, chemical and geochemical studies, clinical pharmacy, epidemiology, and history of Hungary. Students also elect additional subjects.

In the fifth year, students prepare for the State examination by spending 12 weeks in a pharmacy, and 12 weeks (two terms of six weeks each) in any of the following places: a pharmaceutical laboratory, or an institutional or university pharmacy, a pharmaceutical place or chemical botanical factory, or a factory laboratory or hospital laboratory.

ii. Examinations

When the requirements for the diploma *Absolutorium* have been completed, students are ready for the state examination. The state examination has three parts: 1) general written examination, 2) oral theoretical examination, and 3) practical examination, and is graded Excellent *(Kiválóan Megfelelt)*, Satisfactory *(Megfelelt)*, and Failed *(Nem felelt meg)*. Upon passage of the state examination, students receive the *Gyógyszerész* (Doctor of Pharmacy). Approximately 90% of the pharmacists are female. Between 20% to 30% of the graduates become researchers.

iii. Postgraduate Studies

Postgraduate training is available. Specialists who complete this additional study can work in hospitals and diagnose patients as well as dispense medication.

d. Veterinary Medicine

There is one school of veterinary medicine *(Állatorvostudományi Egyetem)* located in Budapest. The university is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In addition to the Maturity Certificate, an entrance exam in biology and chemistry and a personal interview are required. Admission is very competitive, with 400-500 applicants for each 100 spaces available. Ninety-five percent of the applicants come from the gymnasiums and 5% from the agricultural secondary schools.

The program requires five years. After passing the state examination, graduates are awarded the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine diploma *(Állatorvos)*.

7. The College of State Management (Államigazgatási Főiskola), Budapest is a unique institution offering a three-year regular curriculum in state management and a four-year program in the evening. A four-year external program is available at the college's institute located in Veszprém, offering studies in social politics and in state economic programs.

F. Graduate Training and Research

1. Graduate Studies

The role of Hungarian universities and colleges with university status includes scientific research and training of new scientists. Graduate (postgraduate) study is less developed than in the United States or Canada. Graduate study is not uniform and most universities offer short or two-year programs to keep up with new developments. The programs may be in general or in specialized fields in scientific or managerial training. Two of three advanced degrees offered are conferred by the State Committee for Scientific Degrees supervised by the Hungarian Academy of Letters and Sciences.

2. The Hungarian Academy of Letters and Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia)

Graduate studies came under the control and jurisdiction of the Academy after 1949. Many consider that research, conducted mainly by research institutes of the Academy, was separated from the universities to an unhealthy extent. The Academy, though predominantly responsible for research, plays an important role in educating scientists and scholars at the graduate level and awarding higher degrees. The Academy, founded in 1825 and reorganized in 1949, is the supreme scientific body in Hungary. It cultivates all branches of science and scholarship through the activities of its members and research institutes, guides basic research in natural science at the national level, as well as those fields of social sciences that are included in the state development plans, and makes recommendations on how the country's scientific work can best be promoted.

In 1985 the Academy had 200 committees with 6,000 members, representing the whole national scientific community. In addition, it had 36 research institutes (15 in the natural sciences, two in technical fields, one in medical studies, three in agricultural studies and 15 in social sciences and humanities) and 8,476 employees, of whom 3,059 were re-researchers. The Academy has established a wide range of international contacts with academies and scientific bodies in 31 countries in an effort to further science and scholarship abroad as well as in Hungary.

In 1950 the State Committee for Scientific Degrees (Tudományos Minősítő Bizonyítvány) was established. The Committee is responsible for awarding the degree of *Candidatus Scientiarum* (C.Sc.) and the *Doctor Scientiarum* (D.Sc.). The Committee, in cooperation with special committees in every discipline, awards the degree. During the last three decades (up to 1986) 6,900 C.Sc. and 1,276 D.Sc. degrees were awarded.

3. Graduate Degrees

There are three types of postgraduate degrees to which five-year university diploma holders may aspire:

a. *Egyetemi doktor, műszaki doktor* (university doctor, "dr. univ." and "dr. techn.") awarded by the university. The University Doctor is the first graduate degree. It is often referred to as the *Kisdoktor* (small or little doctorate). The degree is awarded by the university in which the student enrolls. Candidates must conduct research either independently or under the supervision of a university professor. At the end of the research, a thesis is submitted which is judged by two reviewers and a committee of scholars. Subsequently, the candidate must defend the thesis before a university panel, as well as take oral examinations in three subjects, of which one is the subject of the specific topic of the dissertation. The time required to obtain this degree varies widely. See Sample Document 6.8.

b. *Kandidátus: "A Tudomány Kandidátusának Oklevele"* (C.Sc., candidate of ...(subject) sciences/ arts/letters) is awarded by the State Committee for Scientific Degrees. This is a higher degree than the university doctor *(egyetemi doktor)*. Candidates for this degree are required to complete additional research and to display a more thorough knowledge in their chosen field of study. In addition, the candidate must display a working command of two foreign languages. The procedures which lead to the achievement of this degree are basically the same as those required for the university doctorate, but public defense is mandatory. There are no grades given for the work leading to the *kandidátus* diploma. The period of study required varies widely. See Sample Document 6.9. Note: The exact name of the *Kandidátus* on a credential may vary.

c. The *Tudományok Doktorának Oklevele* (D.Sc., doctor of sciences) is the highest degree available. It is also awarded by the State Committee for Scientific Degrees. This very prestigious degree, often referred to as the *Nagydoktor* (great doctor), requires even more extensive research and publication than either of the two mentioned above, and public defense of a thesis is mandatory. See Sample Document 6.10. Note: The name of the *Tudományok Doktorának* on the credential may vary.

Of the three, the university doctor is the lowest level degree. The doctor of sciences is the highest distinction and holders are eligible to be elected corresponding members of the Hungarian Academy of Letters and Sciences.

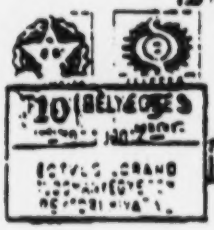
In theory, the degrees are independent of one another. Therefore, to become a *kandidátus*, the *egyetemi doktor* (university doctor) is not a prerequisite. However, to apply for a doctor of sciences degree, the applicant must hold the C.Sc.

The *Kandidátus* and the *Tudomány doktora* (Doctor of Sciences) were adopted after 1949 from the Soviet system of academic qualifications and the terms were taken literally from the Russian.

4. *Aspirantura*

A five-year university diploma holder under the age of 35 may apply to the Hungarian Academy of Letters and Sciences to be permitted to continue research as an *aspirans*. Upon approval, the Academy provides a stipend for the researcher, who will work under the supervision of a professor. At the end of the third year, the *aspirans* is expected to submit a thesis and go through the same procedures as the candidates who have not applied as *aspirans*. If the quality of the thesis is judged to be outstanding, the

70/1979-80. SZ.



MI, A REKTOR

ÉS A
BUDAPESTI EÖTVÖS LORÁND
TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
KÖSZÖNTJÜK AZ OLVASÓT!

Elődeinknek dicséretes rendelése, hogy azok, akik az alapvető ismeretekben és a szaktudományokban magukat kimüvelék, s erről tanúbizonyságot tettek, tudományuknak és képzettségüknek törvényes bizonyságát nyerjék el. Mivel tehát

aki Budapesten
megyében az 1945 évben augusztus hó 6.
napján született, a nyelvészeti [angol szakmódszertani] tudományban való képzettségét és tudását summa cum laude minősítéssel bebizonyította, őt a ránk ruházott hatalomnál fogva bölcsészettudományi doktorrá avattuk, és a bölcsészettudományi doktori cím használatára feljogosítjuk.

Ennek hiteléül ezt az oklevelet részére kiszolgáltattuk, és Egyetemünk pecsétjével, valamint saját kezű aláírásunkkal megerősítettük.

Budapest, 1980 évi január hó 12 napján

dékán

Document 6.8. University Doctor Diploma

A TUDOMÁNY KANDIDÁTUSÁNAK
OKLEVELE
★

Sorszám:

A TUDOMÁNYOS MINŐSÍTŐ BIZOTTSÁG

aki 1943. évben Budapesten született,
anyja neve: Kőhegyi Ilona
a neveléstudományok
KANDIDÁTUSÁVÁ NYILVÁNÍTOTTA
1947. március hó 5-én nap.

ELNÖK

TITKÁR

Tudomány Doktor

A TUDOMÁNYOK
DOKTORÁNAK OKLEVELE

1377.

A TUDOMÁNYOS MINŐSÍTŐ BIZOTTSÁG

Hajnóczi Évát

AKI 1923. ÉVBEN Miskolcon SZÜLETETT

ANYJA NEVE Braunfeld Erzsébet

a történelemtudományok
DOKTORÁVÁ NYILVÁNÍTOTTA

1949. január HÓ 29. NAP

ELNÖK

TITKÁR

Document 6.9 and 6.10. *Kandidatus Oklevél* and *Tudomany Doktor*

45

aspirans can bypass the university doctorate and be awarded the *kandidátus* degree. Hungarian *aspirans* may prepare and defend their theses outside Hungary. Similarly, foreigners may earn a degree in Hungary according to agreements with various other countries.

G. Faculty Rank

An assistant professor/lecturer *(Egyetemi tanárséged)* has the first university diploma; an adjunct professor *(Egyetemi adjunktus)* usually has the university doctorate; the associate professor *(Egyetemi docens)* holds a *kandidátus*. The highest rank is a full professor *(Egyetemi tanár)*, who in general is required to hold the *Tudomány doktora*.

H. Foreign Students in Hungary

Hungarian universities welcome foreign students. Programs are available in English and German at most tertiary institutions. There are two types of foreign students, independent self-supported students and those who enroll under intergovernmental agreements. Universities also have exchange programs with foreign universities and a number of U.S. universities (e.g., the University of California) have education programs abroad at Hungarian universities.

Students may study Hungarian for a year at a special language center, the International Preparatory Institute (Nemzetközi Előkészítő Intézet) in Budapest. In addition to the basic Hungarian grammar and phrases used in everyday conversation, students learn the professional language of their chosen subjects. In Engineering, mathematics, descriptive geometry, physics and chemistry are taught; in Chemical Engineering, chemistry, mathematics and physics; in Medicine, biology, chemistry and physics; in Agriculture, biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics; in Philology and Fine Arts, literature, grammar, history and history of art; and in Economics, mathematics, history, and political economics. At the end of each semester, students take written and oral examinations. They are examined at the end of the year by a committee which includes representatives of the institutions to which the students have applied. Foreign students receive no credit for studies completed prior to their entrance at Hungarian universities.

The Institute also gives instruction to anyone interested in learning Hungarian. Interested students may apply to Nemzetközi Előkészítő Intézet Igazgatósága, 1502 Budapest, Budaörsi út 73-75, Hungary.

VII. TEACHER EDUCATION

A. Introduction

The Hungarian educational system trains an adequate number of teachers; yet the number of qualified teaching personnel who actually join the profession does not meet the demand. This shortage is caused in part by the declining prestige of the profession, and, to a greater extent, because teacher's salaries are often lower than those of other college and university graduates employed in other professions. The overrepresentation of women in the profession may be another contributing factor.

At the lower primary level (grades 1-4), the proportion of women teachers is 90%, at upper primary (grades 5-8) 63%, and at the secondary school level 54%. In addition, critics believe many female teachers take advantage of their entitled child care leave which may extend for 1-3 years, and thus create a wider gap in the already shrinking pool of available teachers. As a result of the teacher shortages, teachers are often permitted to teach at a higher level than the one for which they have been specifically trained.

Since the introduction of new political and economic reforms, a major development in teacher training has been the reduction of compulsory ideological and political courses. In fact, courses such as Political Economy, Historical Materialism, Dialectical Materialism and others have either been reduced or totally eliminated.

Preprimary school teachers *(óvónő)* are trained in three-year, postsecondary teacher training institutions *(Óvónőképző intézetek/ Óvoda Pedagógusi)*. They receive the *óvónői oklevél* certificate. Until 1989 the training required only two years.

First cycle (grades 1-4) primary school teachers receive their pedagogical training at three-year, postsecondary teacher training colleges *(Tanítóképző Főiskola)*. The certificate is called *Tanító* (teacher), *Tanítói oklevél* (teacher's diploma) or *Óvónői* and *Tanítói*.

Teachers of second cycle primary schools, skilled worker programs and vocational schools receive their training at four-year postsecondary teacher training institutions *(Felső Osztály)*, or in the education departments *(Tanárképző Főiskola)* of universities. The certificate is called the *Tanár* (professor) or *Tanári Oklevél* (Professor's diploma/Upper Primary).

Gymnasium and technical secondary school teachers are trained in five-year university programs in academic faculties and hold the university diploma *oklevél*.

Teachers of vocational/technical subjects for secondary schools are usually trained at universities of technology (e.g., engineering professors [*mérnöktanár*]); technical training in the appropriate skill is usually supervised by master craftsmen from industry. Teachers of music, physical education, and art are graduates of the colleges and institutes of the appropriate specialty.

Admission to all teacher training programs requires the Maturity Certificate.

B. Teacher Training Programs

1. Nursery School/Kindergarten Teacher Training (Preprimary)

To be admitted to the kindergarten teacher colleges *(Óvónőképző intézetek/óvóda pedagógusi)*, students must submit their Maturity Certificate and take an entrance examination. The entrance examination tests the students'

ability and aptitude for the teaching profession, as well as their academic qualifications. Applicants must also meet specific physical requirements; individuals with certain physical impediments will not be admitted.

Academic subjects (41%) generally comprise the core curriculum at these institutions, followed by psychological and educational studies (25%), methodology (10%), and teaching practice (12%). In the last year practical training takes place at preprimary schools affiliated with the colleges. In the third semester, students spend a portion of their time visiting and teaching some classes. In the fourth semester, students spend one to four weeks in practical training.

Graduates receive the *Óvónői Oklevél*/ Kindergarten Teacher Diploma.

An integrated teacher training program was introduced in 1983 to alleviate the shortage of preprimary and lower level primary school teachers. This experimental program offers a three-year curriculum to prepare preprimary as well as lower level primary school teachers. The curriculum for both types of training is the same in the first year. In the second year the curriculum is quite different for the preprimary than for primary school teachers, despite some similar courses. The third and last year for both tracks is spent on pedagogy. Students who have completed their studies, after passing the State examination, receive the *Óvónői* and *Tanítói Oklevél*/Kindergarten and Lower Primary Teacher Diploma.

2. Primary School Teacher Training

a. Lower Level *(Tanitóképző Főiskola/ Általános Iskolai Tanítói)* Teacher Training School, Classroom Teachers, Grades 1-4

Training of primary school teachers was initiated in 1959 and elevated to college rank in 1974. Admission requires the Maturity Certificate and an examination. The length of study is three years.

Academic subjects constitute about 45% of the basic curriculum. Students may choose a specialization, e.g., training of handicapped children. Practical training beginning in the third semester comprises only 8% of the basic curriculum. During this semester, students spend part of their time observing and practice teaching with fellow students. In their fourth semester, students spend six weeks in observation and teaching under the supervision of an advisor. In the fifth semester, students spend two weeks (25 hours/week) at a local school. Students practice their skills at different schools and training centers affiliated with the college in the sixth and last semester. Upon graduation students receive the *Tanítói Oklevél*/Primary Teacher Diploma. See Sample Document 7.1.

b. Upper Level *(Tanárképző Főiskola/ Felső Osztály)* Upper Primary School Teacher Training College, Subject Matter, Grades 5-8

Teachers for the upper cycle of primary school complete a four-year teacher training program at separate teacher colleges or at four-year university faculties. The separate colleges were necessitated by geographical location and economics. The admission requirements, curriculum, graduation requirements and steps to receive the teacher diploma are the same for both types of institutions. Graduates of this program can also teach in secondary schools (although they are not considered qualified) because of the shortage of teachers at this level.

The pedagogical training comprises about 5% of the curriculum. The academic subjects constitute about 67% of the curriculum, and students must major in two subjects. The rest of the curriculum includes practice teaching and pedagogical courses. In most cases, the double major is within the same faculty.

Practical training begins in the third year (sixth semester). During this semester,

1989. szám

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet ...

... számára állítottuk ki,

aki az ... év ... hó ... napján

... városban (községben)

... megyében Magyar országban

született, és az 1986/87. tanévtől az 1988/89. tanévig a

Zsámbéki Tanítóképző Főiskolán

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1989. évi

június hó 20-i határozata alapján

nevezetteket okleveles

tanítónak

... nyilvánítjuk.

Oklevelének minősítése közepes

Kelt, Zsámbék, 1989. év június hó 20. n.

P. H.

Document 7.1. Three-Year Primary School Teacher's Certificate, First Cycle, Grades 1-4

students spend two weeks observing and teaching their major subjects at the primary schools affiliated with the college or university. In addition, students conduct classes for groups of fellow students for a limited number of hours during this year, and later discuss and observe under the supervision of an advisor. In addition to regular coursework in the fourth year, students spend two weeks a term teaching the major subjects. Students must also spend one day a month teaching five classes at the college's affiliated schools. Graduates receive the *Tanári Oklevél*/Professor's diploma, Upper Primary Teacher Certificate. See Sample Documents 7.2 and 7.3.

Employed teachers who have completed the four-year upper primary teacher training course may continue their studies by completing a minimum of two years of further training at a university faculty to achieve full qualifications to teach at the secondary schools.

3. Secondary School Teacher Training (Grades 9-12)

Both gymnasium and technical secondary school teachers are trained at university faculties. They must select a double major curriculum and receive the university diploma *(Oklevél)* with a secondary school teacher qualification *(tanár)*. See Documents 6.3 and 6.4. Many university students prepare for both credentials.

The training of teachers at the university emphasizes, as in all other levels, the academic subjects. Up to 77%-80% of the curriculum is dedicated to subject matter (i.e., majors), whereas 20%-23% of the curriculum is dedicated to educational studies, didactics and practical training.

Practical training begins in the third year, when students spend part of their time visiting and observing classrooms ranging from the elementary schools to the teacher colleges. In the third year, about 55 hours of classroom observation is done by students. In the fourth year, students observe the teaching of classes in their intended major. In the fifth and final year, students do their practical training at the affiliated secondary schools. During this year, students spend the first semester teaching one major subject, and the second semester teaching the second major subject. Students are observed and judged by the methodologist, classroom teacher, and a member of their faculty.

Students who complete the prescribed curriculum and who have finished their practice teaching can proceed with their preparation for the state examination (see Tertiary Graduation Requirements and Degrees in Chapter VI).

4. Special Forms of Teacher Training

The technical science universities and the technical colleges offer special programs for engineering and technician teachers and for technical instructors. This kind of training was initiated by the Budapest University of Technical Sciences in 1962. Qualification as an engineering teacher means that, in addition to receiving their first diploma, engineers obtain a second professional degree which entitles them to teach in technical secondary schools. Technical instructors are also trained in technical colleges which have education departments. These students complete the three-year production engineer program, followed by one additional year of teacher training. They earn a diploma as a technical instructor, and are eligible to teach at the technical secondary schools or in the skilled worker training schools. To become a technical instructor, a skilled worker's certificate, in addition to the Maturity Certificate, is required.

Agricultural engineering teachers are trained in a program at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Gödöllő. Agricultural engineers are first obliged to work for two years in the field. Afterwards, they may register in the education department of the

41/1983. szám

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet ... számára állítottuk ki,

aki az 1960. év május hó 2. napján

... városban (községben)

ZALA megyében MAGYAR országban

született, és az 1979/80. tanévtől az 1982/83. tanévig a

BÁRCZI GUSZTÁV GYÓGYPEDAGÓGIAI TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1983. évi

július hó 14-i határozata alapján

nevezettet okleveles

oligofrénpedagógia – Logopédia

szakos tanárrá nyilvánítiuk

Okievelének minősítése jó

Kelt, Bpest., 1983. év július hó 27. n.

P. H.

Állami Vizsg. Biz. elnoke

rektor (dékán, főigazgató, igazgató)

A. TB. 1124. r. sz. B. Gy. –PIÉRT–Nyomell – fnyv 5

Document 7.2. Four-Year Upper Primary School Teacher's Certificate, Second Cycle, Grades 5-8, from a Teacher Training College

1/90. szám

Oklevél

Ezt az oklevelet .....

..... számára állították ki,

aki az 1972 év január hó 29 napján

Budapest városban (községben)

..... megyében Magyar országban

született, és az 1986/87 tanévtől az 1989/90 tanévig az

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem

Tanárképző Főiskolai Karán

orosz-angol szakon

.....

tanulmányi kötelezettségeinek eleget tett.

Az Állami Vizsgáztató Bizottság 1990 évi

június hó 16-i határozata alapján

nevezettet okleveles orosz-angol szakos

általános iskolai tanárrá

..... nyilvánítjuk

Oklevelének minősítése jó

Kelt, Budapest, 1990. év június hó 30. n.

P. H.

....

Áll. Vizs. Biz. elnöke rektor (dékán, főigazgató, igazgató)

A. Tá. 1126. r. sz. – B. Gy. – Pécsi Nyomdák. 1764–20.000
PNYV. 8. (II) 84/a

Document 7.3. Four-Year Upper Primary School Teacher's Certificate, University Faculty of Teacher Training, Second Cycle, Grades 5-8

52

70

university. The length of time required for a second diploma is one year of fulltime study, or two years of external (part-time) courses. Whether working for the first degree takes three years or five years, the diploma qualifies holders as teachers of engineering or as technical teachers in agriculture. Holders are also entitled to teach in agricultural secondary schools and in skilled worker training schools for agricultural skilled workers.

The Budapest Economics University (formerly Karl Marx University of Economics, Budapest) is also engaged in teacher education. For their academic subjects, students study various fields of economics and courses in education and psychology; practice teaching is undertaken at the university's model school. Students graduate as teachers of economics and teach at the technical secondary schools of economics. Those who have the five-year diploma will take two years (four semesters), and students who have the three-year college diploma three-and-a-half years (seven semesters) through further external training to receive the teacher diploma.

Various kinds of training for special teachers are pursued in other colleges. There is a teacher training college for special education (for handicapped and defective children). The program of this college is determined by the various fields of psychology and, in a considerable part, by medical matters. In the College of Physical Education (Testnevelési Főiskola), Budapest, coaches, sports experts and physical education teachers are trained. (The latter will find employment in secondary education, as well as in the various types of sports schools.) Teachers are also trained in music academies, in the Hungarian Academy of Fine Arts, and in the Hungarian Academy of Crafts and Design. "Artist-professors" who graduate here work mainly as creative artists, but, having a teacher's diploma, they may teach arts in the secondary schools. The four-year teacher training colleges also give diplomas for teaching art subjects. Military training colleges offer a two-year external teacher training program that leads to a teacher's diploma.

VIII. GUIDELINES FOR ADMISSIONS OFFICERs

A. General Reminders

The word *Bizonyítvány* means certificate and can be issued at any academic level. Likewise the *Oklevél* (diploma) is issued at different academic levels. It is always important to determine the level of the institution issuing the credential.

1. Secondary Level Credentials

Since both the *Szakmunkásiskola* (Training School for Skilled Workers) and the *Szakközépiskola* (Technical Secondary School) award the *Bizonyítvány* (Certificate), it is important to have, in addition to the certificate, the name of the school and the length of time studied where the program was completed.

2. Required Credentials for Undergraduate Admission

a. *Érettségi bizonyítvány* (Maturity Certificate) for entrance to any academic or professional university/college program, or

b. *Szakközépiskolai technikusképesitő bizonyítvány* (Technical Secondary School Technician's Certificate) from a four-year technical secondary school for technically oriented programs, or

c. *Bizonyítvány/Oklevél* (Certificate/Diploma) from three- and four-year institutions: Records showing subjects taken and examination results for each year. and award of the certificate/diploma, or

d. Yearly attendance records showing subjects and examination results and certificates/diplomas.

e. Teacher training colleges for preprimary and lower level primary teacher training institutions and the award of the Teacher's Certificate.

3. Required Credentials for Graduate Admission

Yearly examination records showing subjects and examination grades from the upper level teacher training institutions, four-year colleges and academies, and five-year university studies. Copies of the award of the diploma *(Oklevél)* from the appropriate institutes.

4. Required Credentials for Visiting Scholars and Visiting Postdoctoral Status

Kandidátus or Tudomány Doktora. In medical fields, *Orvos* (medicine), *Fogorvos* (dentistry), *Gyógyszerész* (pharmacy), and *Állatorvos* (veterinary medicine).

It is difficult to determine from the faculty rank held by a professor in Hungary the equivalent qualification in the U.S. university system. There are no steps within the four faculty ranks in Hungary. In determining salary level for a visiting scholar, it is important to consider the total scholarly experience and scientific achievement.

Foreign students completing programs of study may request that the certificates/ diplomas be issued in their native language.

B. The Role of the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials is an inter-associational group that establishes standards for the placement of holders of these credentials in U.S. educational institutions or professional positions. Its main purpose is to review, modify and approve placement recommendations drafted for publications used by the U.S. admissions community. The Council also helps establish priorities, research guidelines, and review procedures for international admissions publications.

The Council is composed of representatives from the following organizations: the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO), the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC), the American Council on Education (ACE), the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB), the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), the Institute of International Education (IIE), and the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA). Also participating in Council meetings are observers from U.S. organizations with interests in international education, such as the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the New York State Education Department. The membership of the Council reflects the diversity of U.S. educational institutions for which recommendations are made.

The placement recommendations approved by the Council identify the level or stage of education represented by an educational credential and thus the appropriate placement of the holder of the credential in U.S. educational institutions or professional positions. Council recommendations are not directives, nor do they make judgments about the quality of programs and schools. Quality indicators may be provided by the author in the text. The effective use of placement recommendations depends on careful review of the supporting text in the publication and consideration of individual institutional policies and practices.

The Council suggests that institutions apply the same standards for a foreign applicant as for an American applicant with a similar educational background. Recommendations reflect U.S. philosophy and structure of education and may differ from practices within the educational system being reviewed.

C. Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials has approved the following placement recommendations in consultation with the author of this text.

Over the years, certain phrases used repeatedly in the recommendations have acquired specific meanings within Council usage. To assist the reader in understanding the intent of these phrases, the Council has prepared this "Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations." The following "Guide" provides an index to the meanings of the placement recommendations that appear in this manuscript.

SECONDARY

May be placed in grade . . .
This recommendation is used if freshman admission cannot be recommended, but specific secondary school placement is suggested by the total years of primary and secondary school studies represented by the credential.

Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
This is a recommendation against admission to or placement in academic programs because the credential is awarded for nonacademic accomplishment (e.g., apprenticeships).

May be considered for freshman admission if a technical program is appropriate preparation.
This recommendation suggests the specialized nature of the curriculum followed. The wording further suggests that within the foreign educational system the educational opportunities open to holders of the credential in question may be limited to some postsecondary, usually nonuniversity, options.

Undergraduate Admission

May be considered for freshman admission.
This recommendation is for graduates of academic, university-preparatory secondary school programs and any other programs that can be considered for freshman admission without reservations or qualifiers.

May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to . . . year(s) of transfer credit, determined through a course-by-course analysis.
This recommendation sets the maximum amount of credit, depending on the length of the program, for a university program. The phrasing "course-by-course analysis" asks the evaluator to look carefully at course contents, such as course descriptions from catalogues, to determine the appropriateness of transfer credit.

Graduate Admission

May be considered for graduate admission.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered to provide adequate preparation for graduate study, without reservation or qualifiers. Normally such a program represents a total of sixteen years of education and gives access to graduate education within the foreign system. This recommendation may be used for programs requiring more than sixteen years of study where no graduate transfer credit is recommended.

May be considered for graduate admission in a related field if the specialized nature of the program followed is appropriate preparation.
This recommendation is used for programs that are generally comparable to U.S. bachelor's degrees but whose curriculum is specialized in nature and provides limited or no access to more advanced study in the home country.

May be considered for graduate admission with graduate transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis of the . . . [fifth, last] year of study; may be considered for admission to a doctoral program.
This recommendation is used if the program represents study beyond the U.S. bachelor's degree and if it merits consideration for graduate admission with graduate transfer credit. Only courses taken at the end of the program (and, therefore, at a more advanced level) should be considered for transfer credit. The recommendation may also contain the phrase "may be considered for admission to a doctoral program" if the program is considered to reach a level comparable to a U.S. master's degree program.

Graduate or Advanced Degrees

May be considered comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered comparable to a U.S. master's program. This recommendation is usually not used for first degrees which may represent a level of academic attainment comparable to a master's degree but are different in program structure.

May be considered comparable to an earned U.S. doctorate.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered comparable to a U.S. doctoral program. There may be differences in the structure and requirements of the program, but the credential represents advanced research and dissertation work of a sufficiently high level to recommend doctoral comparability.

Represents recognition of published postdoctoral scholarly research.
This statement is used if the holder of the credential has completed scholarly research that has been published as a condition of the credential. In some cases such as the German *Habilitation* and the French *Habilitation à diriger des recherches*, the credential is an entitlement to the highest university positions.

A first professional degree in . . . [medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, law, architecture]. May be considered for graduate admission.
This statement is used to point out the first professional degree in a particular field. No graduate transfer credit is awarded. While preparation for the profession occurs at the graduate level in the U.S., it occurs at the undergraduate level in the foreign system.

D. Placement Recommendations

Credential	Required for Entrance	Length of Study	Gives Access to in Hungary	Placement Recommendation
A. Secondary Credentials				
1. *Bizonyítvány* (Certificate) from *Gépíró és Gyorsíró Szakiskola* (Training School for Shorthand and Typing) or other training schools (p. 20)	Completion of primary school (Grade 8)	2 years	Employment	May be placed in Grade 10.
2. *Szakmunkás Bizonyítvány* (Skilled Worker's Certificate) from *Szakmunkásképző Iskola* (Skilled Workers Training School) (p. 20)	Completion of primary school (Grade 8)	3 years	Employment	May be placed in in Grade 11.
3. *Szakközépiskolai Technikusképesítő Bizonyítvány* (Technical Secondary School Technician's Certificate) from *Szakközépiskola* (Technical Secondary School)(p. 17)	Completion of primary school (Grade 8)	4 years	Employment	May be considered for freshman admission if a technical program is appropriate preparation.
4. *Technikus* (Technician Certificate) from Szakközépiskola (Technical Secondary School)(p. 17)	Completion of primary school	1 year	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification. Admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
5. *Érettségi Bizonyítvány/Gimnáziumi Szakközépiskolai Érettségi-Képesítő Bizonyítvány* (Maturity Certificate) from any four-year secondary school (p. 15)	Completion of primary school (Grade 8)	4 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.

B. University/College Credentials

Students who have completed some coursework for any of the programs listed below may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to one year of transfer credit, determined through a course-by-course analysis. If length of study is cited, it refers to the standard length of the program when pursued fulltime. The actual period of attendance may be longer.

6.	Professional title (e.g., *Üzemmérnök, Üzemgazdász)* from *Főiskola* (specialized college/academy or university)(p. 26)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	3 years	Employment or higher education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
7.	*Végbizonyítvány* (final certificate) and/or *Absolutorium* from a university (p. 29)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	4 to 5 years	State Examination for *Oklevél*	May be considered for graduate admission.
8.	*Oklevél* (diploma or professional title)				
	a. from a four-year university of *Főiskola* program (p. 29)	*Végbizonyítvány/Absolutorium*	Variable	Graduate study	May be considered for graduate admission.
	b. from a five-year university (pp. 29, 33)	*Végbizonyítvány/Absolutorium*	Variable	Graduate study	May be considered for graduate admission with graduate transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis of the fifth year of study. May be considered for admission to a doctoral program.
9.	*Jogtudományi Doktor/ Dr. Juris* (Doctor of Law), *Ügyvéd* (Lawyer) (p. 29)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	4 1/2 years	Graduate study	A first professional degree in law; may be considered for graduate admission.
10.	*Egyetemi Doktor* (University Doctor), *Műszaki* (Technical Doctor, "Dr. Univ.")(p.)	*Oklevél*	Variable	Further graduate study	May be considered comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
11.	*Tudomány Kandidátusa Oklevél/Candidatus Scientiarum* (p. 43)	*Oklevél* or *Egyetemi Doktor*	Variable	-	May be considered comparable to an earned U.S. doctorate.
12.	*Tudomány Doktora* (Dr. of Sciences), *Doctor Scientiarum* (p. 43)	*Kandidátus*	Variable	-	Represents recognition of published postdoctoral scholarly research.

Credential		Required for Entrance	Length of Study	Gives Access to in Hungary	Placement Recommendation
D.	**Teacher Certificates**				
13.	a. *Óvónõ Oklevél* (Preprimary Teacher Diploma) from *Óvoda Pedagógusi/Óvónõképzõ intézetek* (Nursery/ Kindergarten Teacher Training School)(p. 48)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	2 years	Employment	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to two years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
	b. *Tanító* or *Óvónõi* and *Tanitõi Oklevél* (Primary Teacher Diploma)(p. 48)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	3 years beginning in 1989-90	Employment	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
14.	*Tanitõi Oklevél* (Lower Primary Teacher) from *Általános Iskolai Tanitõi* (Teacher Training School) or *Tanitóképzõ Fõiskola* (postsecondary teacher training college) (pp. 48, 51)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	3 years	Employment	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
15.	*Tanári Oklevél* (Upper Primary Teacher Certificate) from *Felsõ Osztály Tanárképzõ Fõiskola* (Upper Primary School Teacher Training College) or University (p. 50)*	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	4 years	Employment or higher education	May be considered for graduate admission.
E.	**Credentials in Health Fields**				
16.	*Oklevél/Bizonyítvány* (Certificate) from a *Egészségügyi Szakiskola* (Health School)(p. 20)	Completion of primary school (Grade 8)	3 years	Employment	May be placed in Grade 11.

*Secondary school teachers must hold a 5-year university diploma (Placement Recommendation #8) and in addition may receive a certificate as *Tanár*.

Credential	Required for Entrance	Length of Study	Gives Access to in Hungary	Placement Recommendation
17. *Bizonyítvány Fogorvosi Technikus* (Certificate of Dental Technician) (p. 17)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány*	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification. Admission and placement should be made on other credentials.
18. *Oklevél* (Diploma) in field of specialty, e.g., *Dietetikusi* (Nutritionist) from Health College (p. 36)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány*	3 years	Employment	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
19. *Konduktor Általános Iskolai Oklevél* (Physiotherapy Teacher Diploma from Pető András Institute for Conductive Education of Motor Disabled (p. 90)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány*	4 years	Employment	May be considered for graduate admission in a related field if the specialized nature of the program followed is appropriate preparation.
20. *Orvos* (Doctor of Medicine) (p. 40)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	6 years	Employment/ further study	A first professional degree in medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.
21. *Fogorvos* (Doctor of Dentistry)(p. 41)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	5 years	Employment/ further study	A first professional degree in dentistry. May be considered for graduate admission.
22. *Gyógyszerész* (Doctor of Pharmacy)(p. 41)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* and entrance examination	5 years	Employment/ further study	A first professional degree in pharmacy. May be considered for graduate admission.
23. *Állatorvos* (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) (p. 42)	*Érettségi Bizonyítvány* entrance examination	5 years	Employment/ further study	A first professional degree in veterinary medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.

Appendix A. State and Privately Controlled Institutions

I. State Institutions

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(University of Agriculture)
4015 Debrecen
Böszörményi út 138

Branches:

Állattenyésztési Főiskolai Kar
(College of Animal Husbandry)
6801 Hódmezővásárhely
Lenin u. 15

Mezőgazdasági Főiskolai Kar
(College of Agriculture)
5540 Szarvas
Szabadság út 1-3

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(University of Agriculture)
2103 Gödöllő
Páter Károly u. 1

Branch:

Mezőgazdasági Gépészüzemmérnöki Főiskolai Kar (College of Agricultural Production Engineering)
5401 Mezőtúr
Petőfi tér 1

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(University of Agriculture)
8360 Keszthely
Deák Ferenc u. 16

Branches:

Állattenyésztési Kar
(Faculty of Animal Husbandry)
7401 Kaposvár
Dénes Major 2

Mezőgazdaságtudományi Kar
(Faculty of Agricultural Sciences)
9201 Mosonmagyaróvár
Vár u. 2

ÁLLAMI BALETT INTÉZET
(Hungarian State Ballet School)
1061 Budapest
Népköztársaság útja 25

ÁLLAMIGAZGATÁSI FŐISKOLA
(College of State Administration)
1118 Budapest
Ménesi út 5

ÁLLATORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(University of Veterinary Science)
1078 Budapest
Landler Jenő u. 2

APÁCZAI CSERE JÁNOS TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
9022 Győr
Liszt F. u. 42

Branch:

Apáczai Csere János Tanitóképző Főiskola Óvónőkepző Intézet
(Kindergarten Teacher Training College)
9400 Sopron
Ferenczi J. u. 5

BÁNKI DONÁT GÉPIPARI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Bánki Donát College of Engineering)
1081 Budapest
Népszinház u. 8

BÁRCZI GUSZTÁV GYÓGYPEDAGÓGIAI TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(College of Therapeutic Education)
1071 Budapest
Bethlen tér 2

BERZSENYI DÁNIEL TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
9701 Szombathely
Szabadság tér 4

BESSENYEI GÖRGY TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
4401 Nyíregyháza
Sóstói út 31/B

BUDAPESTI KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Budapest Economics University)
1828 Budapest IX
Dimitrov tér 8

BUDAPESTI MŰSZAKI EGYETEM
(Technical University of Budapest)
1111 Budapest XI
Műegyetem-rakpart 3

BUDAPESTI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
1126 Budapest
Kiss J. altábornagy u. 40

COMENIUS TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
3950 Sárospatak
Eötvös u. 7

DEBRECENI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Medical University of Debrecen)
4012 Debrecen
Nagyerdei Körút 98

DEBRECENI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
4026 Debrecen
Péterfia u. 1-7

Branches:

Debreceni Tanitóképző Főiskola békéscsabai kihelyezett tagozat
(Teacher Training College)
5600 Békéscsaba
Bajza u. 33

Debreceni Tanitóképző Főiskola Óvónőképző Intézete
(Kindergarten Teacher Training)
4220 Hajdúböszörmény
Désány I. u. 7-9

EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
6501 Baja
Szegedi út. 2

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGEYETEM (ELTE)
(Eötvös Lóránd University)
1364 Budapest
Egyetem tér 1-3

ERDÉSZETI ÉS FAIPARI EGYETEM
(University of Forestry and Wood Technology)
9400 Sopron
Bajcsy-Zsilinsky út 4

Branch:

Földmérési és Földrendező Főiskolai Kar
(College of Surveying and Landscape Design)
8002 Székesfehérvár
Pirosalma u. 13

ESZTERGOMI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
2501 Esztergom
Makarenko u. 1-3

GÉPIPARI ÉS AUTOMATIZÁLÁSI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(College of Mechanical Engineering)
6001 Kecskemét
Izsáki út. 10

Appendix A. State and Privately Controlled Institutions

HO SI MINH TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
3301 Eger
Szabadság ter 2

Branch:

Ho Si Minh Tanárképző Főiskola
Szot Központi Iskolára Kihelyezett Tagozata
(Teacher Training College)
1021 Budapest
Tárogató ut 2-4

JANUS PANNONIUS TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
(Janus Pannonius University)
7601 Pécs
Rákóczi út 80

JÁSZBERÉNYI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
5102 Jászberény
Rákóczi út. 53

JÓZSEF ATTILA TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
(József Attila University)
6701 Szeged
Dugonics tér 13

JUHÁSZ GYULA TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
6725 Szeged
Április 4. útja 6.

KÁNDÓ KÁLMÁN VILLAMOSIPARI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Kálmán Kándó College of Electrical Engineering)
1084 Budapest VIII
Tavaszmező u. 15-17

KAPOSVÁRI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
7401 Kaposvár
Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 10

Branch:

Kaposvári Tanitóképző Főiskola szekszárdi kihelyezett (Teacher Training College at Szekszard)
7100 Szekszárd
Rákóczi ut 1.

KECSKEMÉTI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
6000 Kecskemét
Kaszap u. 6-14

KERESKEDELMI ÉS VENDÉGLÁTÓIPARI FŐISKOLA
(College of Commerce and Hotel Management)
1054 Budapest
Alkotmány u. 9-11

Branch:

5000 Szolnok
Ady Endre u 9

KERTÉSZETI ÉS ÉLELMISZERIPARI EGYETEM (University of Horticulture and Food Technology)
1118 Budapest
Villányi út 35-43

Branches:

Élelmiszer Főiskolai Kar
(College of Food Technology)
6724 Szeged
Marx tér 7

Kertészeti Főiskolai Kar
(College of Horticulture)
6000 Kecskemét
Erdei F. tér 1-3

KILIÁN GYÖRGY REPÜLŐ MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Kilián György Aviation College)
5001 Szolnok-Szandaszőlős, Pf. 1

KODÁLY ZOLTÁN ZENEPEDAGÓGIAI INTÉZET
(Zoltán Kodály Pedagogical Institute of Music)
6001 Kecskemét
Pf. 188

KOSSUTH LAJOS KATONAI FŐISKOLA
(Kossuth Lajos Military College)
2001 Szentendre
Dózsa György út 12

KOSSUTH LAJOS TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (KLTE)
(Kossuth Lajos University)
4010 Debrecen
Egyetem tér 1

KÖNNYŰIPARI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Technical College of Light Industry)
1034 Budapest
Doberdo u. 6

KÜLKERESKEDELMI FŐISKOLA
(College of Foreign Trade)
1097 Budapest
Ecseri út 3

LISZT FERENC ZENEMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(Franz Liszt Academy of Music)
1061 Budapest
Liszt Ferenc tér 8

Branches:

Zeneiskolai Tanárképző Intézet (Főiskola)
(Teacher Training Colleges at Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Miskolc, Pécs and Szeged)

1052 Budapest
Semmelweis u. 12

4032 Debrecen
Egyetem tér 2

9025 Győr
Kossuth L. u. 5

3330 Miskolc
Bartók B. tér 1

7601 Pécs
Mátyás király u. 15

6722 Szeged
Lenin krt. 79

MAGYAR IPARMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(Hungarian Academy of Crafts and Design, formerly translated as College of Applied Arts)
1121 Budapest XII
Zugligeti út 11-25

MAGYAR KÉPZŐMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(Hungarian Academy of Fine Arts)
1062 Budapest
Népköztársaság útja 69-71

MARX KÁROLY KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Karl Marx University of Economics)
(See Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Budapest University of Economics)
1093 Budapest
Dimitrov tér 8

MEZŐGAZDASÁGI FŐISKOLA
(College of Agriculture)
4400 Nyíregyháza
Rákóczi u. 69

MOZGÁSSÉRÜLTEK PETŐ ANDRÁS NEVELŐKÉPZŐ ÉS NEVELŐINTÉZET
(Pető András State Institute for Conductive Education of the Motor Disabled and Conductors [College of Physiotherapy])
1125 Budapest XII
Kútvölgyi út 6

Appendix A. State and Privately Controlled Institutions

NEHÉZIPARI MŰSZAKI EGYETEM
(Technical University for Heavy Industry)
3515 Miskolc
Egyetemváros

Branches:

Kohó és Fémipari Főiskolai Kar
(College of Metallurgy and Metal Industry)
2400 Dunaújváros
Táncsics M. út 1

Vegyipari Automatizálási Főiskola Kar
(College of Digital Control for Chemical Engineering)
3701 Kazincbarcika
Pof 1351

ORSZÁGOS MUNKAVÉDELMI KÉPZŐ ÉS TOVÁBBKÉPZŐ INTÉZET
(National Institute of Occupational Safety)
1051 Budapest
Guszev u. 12

ORVOSTOVÁBBKÉPZŐ EGYETEM
(Graduate Medical University)
1135 Budapest XIII
Szabolcs u. 35

Branch:

Egészségügyi Főiskolai Kar
(Health College)
1046 Budapest
Lahner Gy. u. 26

MSZMP POLITIKAI FŐISKOLA
(Political Academy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party)
1146 Budapest
Ajtósi Dürer sor 19-21

PÉCSI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Medical University of Pécs)
7643 Pécs
Szigeti u. 12

PÉNZÜGYI ÉS SZÁMVITELI FŐISKOLA
(College of Finance and Accountancy)
1149 Budapest
Buzogány u. 10-12

Branches:

Salgótarjáni Intézet
(Institute at Salgórtarján)
3101 Salgótarján
Kistarján u. 7. Pf. 128

Zalaegerszegi Intézet
(Institute at Zalaegerszeg)
8900 Zalaegerszeg
Ságvári E. u. 21. Pf. 67

POLLACK MIHÁLY MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Pollack Mihaly College of Engineering)
7624 Pécs
Boszorkány u. 2
Ságvári E. u.

RENDŐRTISZTI FŐISKOLA
(Police Officers College)
1122 Budapest
Farkasvölgyi út 12

SEMMELWEIS ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Semmelweis University of Medicine)
1085 Budapest VIII
Üllői-út 26

SZARVASI ÓVÓNŐKÉPZŐ INTÉZET
(Kindergarten Teacher College)
5541 Szarvas
Szabadság út. 4

SZENT-GYÖRGYI ALBERT ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(Albert Szent-Györgyi Medical University)
6720 Szeged
Zrínyi u. 9

SZÉCHÉNYI ISTVÁN KÖZLEKEDÉSI ÉS TÁVKÖZLÉSI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Széchényi István College of Transport and Telecommunications)
9026 Győr
Ságvári E. u. 3

SZINHÁZ-ÉS FILMMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(Academy of Drama and Film)
1088 Budapest
Vas u. 2/C

TESTNEVELÉSI FŐISKOLA
(College of Physical Education)
1123 Budapest
Alkotás u. 44

VESZPRÉMI VEGYIPARI EGYETEM
(Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering)
8201 Veszprém
Schönherz Zoltán út 10

YBL MIKLÓS ÉPITŐIPARI MŰSZAKI FOISKOLA
(Ybl Miklos College of Technology)
1146 Budapest
Thököly út 74

Branch:

Ybl Miklós Építőipari Műszaki Főiskola debreceni területi egyseg
(Ybl Miklos College of Technology at Debrecen)
4028 Debrecen
Landler J. u. 2

ZALKA MÁTÉ KATONAI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(Zalka Máté Military Technical College)
1091 Budapest
Üllői út 133-135
1456 Pf. 12

ZRÍNYI MIKLÓS KATONAI AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST
(Zrínyi Miklós Military Academy)

ZSÁMBÉKI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(Teacher Training College)
2072 Zsámbék
Lenin tér 3

II. Privately Controlled Institutions

EVANGÉLIKUS TEOLÓGIAI AKADÉMIA
(Evangelical Academy of Theology)
1147 Budapest
Lőcsey u. 32

NEMZETKÖZI MENEDZSER KÖZPONT
(International Management Center)
Budafoki út 1
P.O.B. 113

ORSZÁGOS RABBIKÉPZŐ INTÉZET
(National Rabbinical College)
1085 Budapest
József Körút 27

PÁZMÁNY PÉTER RÓMAI KATOLIKUS HITTUDOMÁNYI AKADÉMIA
(Academy of Divinity of the Roman Catholic Church)
1053 Budapest
Eötvös Loránd u. 7

REFORMÁTUS TEOLÓGIAI AKADÉMIA
(Theological Academy of the Reformed Church)
1092 Budapest
Ráday u. 28

REFORMÁTUS TEOLÓGIAI AKADÉMIA
(Theological Academy of the Reformed Church)
4026 Debrecen
Kálvin tér 16

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (University of Agriculture)
4015 Debrecen
Böszörményi út 138

Branches: **Állattenyésztési Főiskolai Kar** (College of Animal Husbandry)
6801 Hódmezővásárhely
Lenin u. 15

Mezőgazdasági Főiskolai Kar (College of Agriculture)
5540 Szarvas
Szabadság út 1-3

History: Founded in 1868 as the National Agricultural High School, the three-year school was reorganized into a four-year Agricultural College in 1942 and discontinued temporarily in 1949. In 1953 the Agricultural Academy was founded with 13 teachers and 200 students and offered a three-year training program for regular and a four-year program for fully employed students. In 1962 the school became the Debrecen Academy for Agricultural Sciences. The duration of training was at first extended to four-and-a-half years, then in 1967 to five years. In 1970 it became a university by law. The university is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and is financed by the State.

Academic staff: 301

Student enrollment: 1,322

Degrees and diplomas: Diplomas for Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)*, three years; Diploma for Agricultural Engineer *(Oklevél Mezőgazdasági Mérnök)*, five years.

After passing a State Examination, the graduates of the university get certificates in general agricultural engineering from the Agricultural University Faculty, in irrigation-improvement engineering and plant production engineering from the Agricultural College Faculty, and in agricultural mechanics from the Agricultural Mechanical College Faculty.

Program structure: The academic year consists of two 13- to 14-week terms, each with two six-week periods for examinations. Courses in the first two years consist of basic training in natural and social sciences for 33 to 34 hours a week. Beginning in the third year, students specialize in the chosen field.

Training at other locations: Agricultural training is offered at two off-campus facilities: the Agricultural College Faculty, and the College of Animal Husbandry. Both institutions developed from agricultural secondary schools and offer a technical, rather than academic, three-year program leading to the Certificate of Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)*.

The AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FACULTY, SZARVAS. After completing six semesters and passing the State Examination, students receive the diploma of *Üzemmérnök* (production engineer). Students can choose to study either plant production or irrigation-improvement; they can also take additional courses in fish breeding. The three-year curriculum includes lectures, practice lessons, laboratories and workshops. Workshops are held in top-ranking big farms, where students take an active part in production. A two- to three-semester special external training in fish breeding, range management, drainage, and soil improvement is available for students who have the production engineer's certificate.

The COLLEGE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HODMEZOVASARHELY, trains production engineers *(Üzemmérnök)* who have biological and technical basic education in livestock breeding. The length of study is three years. External students require four years to complete the program.

Compulsory lessons take up 33 hours per week until the sixth semester, and 30 in the sixth semester. Basic compulsory subjects are philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history of Hungary, mathematics and computing, physiology and microbiology, chemistry and biochemistry.

Special subjects include animal diseases, animal and food hygiene, general livestock breeding, poultry breeding, sheep breeding, environment protection, technical knowledge, pig breeding, reproductive biology, cattle breeding, fodder plant growing, feeding, and farm management.

Supplementary subjects include foreign languages, labor safety, and physical education.

Library: 153,357 volumes (1986)

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (University of Agriculture)
2103 Gödöllő
Páter Károly u. 1

Branch: **Mezőgazdasági Gépészüzemmérnöki Főiskolai Kar** (College of Agricultural Production Engineering)
5401 Mezőtur
Petőfi tér 1

History: The university was founded in 1945. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Academic staff: 360

Student enrollment: 2,850

Faculties: The three faculties are the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering. In addition, the university has one college and other departments (e.g., General Studies), Teacher Training Institutes and three related research institutes.

The FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE SCIENCES (including Horticulture and Animal Husbandry) provides training in plant cultivation, plant protection, animal husbandry, tropical agriculture, biotechnology, and tropical agriculture (available as professional training for foreign students).

The FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES trains engineers and production managers of agricultural economy.

Degrees: Certified Engineer of Agricultural Economy *(Okleveles Mérnök)*, five years; Production Engineer of Agricultural Economy *(Üzemmérnök)*, three years.

Students pursuing either the five-year or the three-year degree follow the same coursework during the first three semesters. After the third semester, on the basis of their results, abilities, and fields of interest, they can choose to pursue the five-year program for engineers or the three-year program for production managers. Those choosing the program for engineers continue their studies at Gödöllő, while the students of production management continue at Mezőtúr.

The FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING trains certified mechanical engineers of agriculture who will be able to give highly qualified solutions to the technological problems of agricultural and food processing enterprises, as well as planning, organizational and management work. Subjects taught include applied natural sciences, system of contact creation in engineering, agricultural-technological fundamentals, fundamentals of agricultural engineering, energy sources of mechanized agricultural work processes, structural study of agricultural machinery, workshop management, operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery, developing processes of mechanization and of production.

Degrees and diplomas: Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)* in Farm Administration, three years; *Mérnök* in field (Diplomas of Engineer in Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Farm Management), five years; Doctorate in Agriculture, *Dr. agr.;* Agricultural Technology, *Dr. agr. techn.*, by thesis.

The COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, MEZŐTÚR offers three-year, college-level programs in production mechanics or repair mechanics. Students are trained to be able to put into operation, run and repair the machines of big farms and agricultural firms, as well as run agricultural machine shops. Students receive education and practical training in 25 compulsory and two optional subjects. Practical training is given in laboratories, special lecture rooms, model farms belonging to the eight departments, and in the faculty workshops. Regular students take the State Examination at the end of the sixth semester while students in part-time courses take it at the end of the eighth semester. Students must demonstrate their theoretical knowledge and their ability to do practical work.

Graduate studies: Graduate programs for mechanic technicians and extension training for specializing production engineers is also offered.

Holders of the university engineer diploma may pursue further training for two years (four semesters) in special courses or take additional specialization courses to prepare for the University Doctor's degree *(Egyetemi Doktor).*

Library: Central Library, 310,045 volumes; College Faculty of Agriculture, Mezőtúr, 20,184 volumes; Research Institute, 7,340 volumes; and departmental libraries

AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (University of Agriculture)
8360 Keszthely
Deák Ferenc u. 16

Branches:

Állattenyészeti Kar (Faculty of Animal Husbandry)
7401 Kaposvár
Dénes Major 2

Mezőgazdaságtudományi Kar (Faculty of Agricultural Sciences)
9201 Mosonmagyaróvár
Vár u. 2

History: Developed from the two oldest institutions of agricultural higher education - the Keszthely and the Mosonmagyaróvár Faculties - the first independent agricultural higher-grade school in Europe was founded in Hungary in 1797, and was named Georgikon (Latin for George, the first name of the school's founder). Lectures were held in Latin, German, and later Hungarian.

In 1848, the year of the Hungarian Revolution, the school closed and did not reopen until 1865 as the National Agronomical and Forestry School. From 1874 to 1906 it functioned as a specialized secondary school. In 1906 it rose to the rank of Academy. In 1945, after World War II, it became the Keszthelyi Section of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Budapest. The institution was closed from 1947 to 1954. It reopened only in 1954 under the name of Agricultural Academy. It was reorganized in 1962 as the Agricultural College, and in 1970 was united with the Mosonmagyaróvár Faculty and became the University of Agricultural Sciences. The first class graduated from the university in 1975. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The university has four model farms which are used for practical training.

Academic staff: 317

Student enrollment: 2,000

Faculties: There are three faculties, the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Keszthely; and the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Mosonmagyaróvár; and the Faculty of Animal Husbandry, established in the 1980s in Kaposvár.

Degrees and diplomas: Engineer *(Mérnök)*, five years, or six years (external); Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)* or Agricultural Engineer *(Agrármérnök)*, three years, or four years (external, offered at Kaposvár only). Document C.1 shows the five-year Agricultural Engineer degree *(Agrármérnök Oklevél)*.

External courses for diploma-holding engineers and managers are offered at Mosonmagyaróvár only.

Graduate studies: Special engineering training beyond the Engineer degree is provided and 120-130 certificates in the field of specialization are awarded annually in five to six different branches.

Two-year, graduate-level, specialized engineer training for external students is offered in the following fields: milk industry, meat industry, fodder management, cattle and sheep breeding, farm economics, agricultural innovation and industrial law-defense special engineer course.

The FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR developed from the Magyaróvár Agricultural Private School in 1818. In 1874 the School became the Agricultural Academy. Between 1874 and 1970 it was known variously as the Agricultural College or Agricultural Academy. In 1970 it became part of the University of Agricultural Sciences of Keszthely.

The FACULTY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KAPOSVÁR trains production engineers *(Üzemmérnök)* in general animal husbandry and in poultry and small animals. The length of study is three years for regular and four years for external students.

Library: 40,000 volumes

ÁLLATORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (University of Veterinary Science)
1078 Budapest
Landler Jenö u. 2

History: Founded in 1782 as the Veterinary Institute of the University of Pest, it became independent in 1851 and was incorporated in the University of Agriculture in Budapest in 1945. It has maintained its present status and name since 1962 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Academic staff: 130

Student enrollment: 550

Admission requirements: Admission is very competitive. About 400 - 500 students apply for every 100 openings. Ninety-five percent of the applicants come from the gymnasiums; the other 5% come from the agricultural and specialized high schools.

Program structure/Length of study/Degrees: Five years. After the tenth semester, students complete an eight-week field course, at the end of which they take a State Examination. The examination includes a written thesis and oral reports. Upon passing the examination, students are awarded the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine *(Állatorvos)*.

Students who are enrolled at the University of Veterinary Science can also attend the Faculty of Agriculture at another institution. (However, they pay fees at the Faculty of Agriculture.) Students who complete the two courses will have two degrees. This dual degree program is unique in Hungary.

There are four types of examinations during the five-year period:
1. mid-term examination, graded either pass or fail;

2. end-term examination, which is oral or oral and written;
3. closing examination, which is oral or oral and written, and is given in a subject which has been studied for two or more semesters, but not for the five years; and
4. final examination, which is oral or oral and written.
The closing and final examinations are graded.

Graduates may prepare for the *Kandidátus* and for the Doctor of Sciences degrees awarded by the Academy of Science.

Library: 130,000 volumes

BUDAPESTI KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Budapest Economics University)
1828 Budapest IX
Dimitrov tér 8

Formerly: Hungarian University of Economics, 1948-1953; Karl Marx University of Economics (Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem), 1953-1989

History: The Hungarian University of Economics was a former faculty of the Technical University of Budapest. It was founded as an independent university in 1948 with a single faculty that offered both fulltime and evening courses. In 1952 it reorganized, dividing the academic program into three faculties. In 1953 it was renamed Karl Marx University of Economics. The name was changed in 1990 to the Budapest Economics University. The University is Hungary's major center of economic education and research.

Academic staff: 381

Student enrollment: 3,900

Faculties: Faculty of General Economics, Faculty of Industrial Economics, and Faculty of Commerce.

Curriculum: A new curriculum was introduced in 1988. It is designed to internationalize training with respect to the structure of the curriculum and the types and content of courses, and broaden possibilities for international exchange of both students and faculty. The new curriculum offers Hungarian students greater freedom in planning their university studies. In the future, the three faculties will be Business Administration, Economics, and Social and Political Science.

Plan of study: The first two years offer a uniform foundation training, and include courses in practical economic and noneconomic subjects, as well as theoretical knowledge on both the national and enterprise levels. In addition, students may take elective subjects before deciding on the type of diploma they want to earn.

The university provides training for two types of diplomas. Students who study for a college diploma complete their studies at the end of the third year and receive the title *Üzemgazdász* (Production Economist). Students who qualify and elect to continue toward the university diploma complete an additional three years beyond the two year basic training, and receive the title *Közgazdász* (Professional Economist). At the college level, training is restricted to business administration specialization with several concentrations offered, such as marketing, marketing communication, transport management, and personnel management.

Students who meet the requirements for the university branch choose one of four major specializations: business administration, economics, socioeconomics, and teacher training. The latter is designed for those who wish to teach economics and management subjects in special secondary schools. In addition to the expertise acquired in one of the above specializations, students also gain the appropriate teaching skills.

During the first two years all students are required to comply with the preconditions necessary for further studies, including qualifying examinations in two major areas. In the third year, students choose the field of specialization (in the university branch, the major specialization; in the college branch, the diploma state

examinations). Students in the university branch select a subspecialization in the fourth year. Years three to five are spent complying with the requirements for the university diploma, and qualifying for the diploma state examinations.

Degrees and diplomas: Professional Economist *(Közgazdász)*, four to five years, or five to six years (evening and external). Production Economist *(Üzemközgazdász)*, three years, or four years (evening and external).

To receive the **university diploma** granting the title of professional economist, students must meet the following requirements:

1. Successfully complete a specified number of units of study in the prescribed curriculum.
2. Attain an average mark of at least 3.00 from the specialization subjects to be admitted to the state examination.
3. Pass a foreign language state examination at the intermediate or advanced level.
4. Complete a thesis and have it accepted by at least one of the reviewers in order to be admitted to the State Examination.
5. Pass the State Examination consisting of two parts: a) Two qualifying examinations. In the first, the student has to demonstrate a comprehensive knowledge in the chosen major specialization, and do the same in the subspecialization in the second examination. b) Defense of a thesis before the examination committee.

The State Examination must be passed within the three years following the granting of the final certificate *(Absolutorium)*.

To receive the **college diploma** giving the title of production economist, students must meet the following requirements:

1. Satisfy requirements as prescribed in the study plan.
2. Pass a foreign language state examination at the intermediate or advanced level.
3. Submit a thesis and have it accepted by at least one of the reviewers.
4. Pass the State Examination which consists of three parts, two comprehensive final examinations and defense of the thesis.
5. Pass the State Examination within the three years following the granting of the final certificate *(Absolutorium)*.

Part-time study: Evening and external courses are offered by the main campus in Budapest and also by regional branches of the university at Győr, Szeged, and Miskolc. These part-time programs are intended for graduates from other institutions who wish to add a degree in economics to their previous diploma; the courses last for six years. There is also a special four-semester program for engineers who wish to study either industrial planning and organization or foreign trade.

The *Institute for Graduate Studies* offers programs for graduates of the University whose developing careers call for further training and specialization, courses of study for graduates in other fields who are entering management as a second career, and seminars and workshops in economics and management open to both professionals and students. The Institute also administers exchange programs, including programs for English-speaking students.

Programs for foreign students: Since 1984 the University has offered programs for English-speaking students. Courses offered include Middle European history, literature, art, economics, sociology and current affairs. All courses (except language courses) are taught in English by teachers from the University and other universities in Budapest. Future plans are to extend the present program for English-speaking students into a full academic program, conducted entirely in English and leading to a degree from the University.

The University has exchange/cooperation programs with universities in Central and Eastern Europe as well as overseas, including the United States (e.g., University of California Education Abroad Program).

Library: 600,000 volumes; 1,300 periodicals

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

BUDAPESTI MŰSZAKI EGYETEM (Technical University of Budapest)
1111 Budapest XI
Műegyetem-rakpart 3

History: The present university was developed from the Institutum Geometricum Hydrotechnicum founded by Joseph II, King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria, in 1782. In 1850 it merged with Joseph Technical School (founded in 1846). In 1856 it was given the status of a college and was known as Joseph Polytechnicum. Granted university status in 1872, it was renamed the Royal Palatine Joseph Technical University. Since that time it has undergone changes both to its name and its structure. In 1934 its name was changed to Hungarian Royal Palatine Joseph Technical and Economic University, in 1946 to Palatine Joseph Technical and Economic University, and in 1948 to Palatine Joseph Technical University. Since 1949 its name has been Technical University of Budapest.

The Technical University of Budapest is the largest institution of higher education in Hungary and is one of Central Europe's most important research centers. It has exchange and cooperative agreements with many European and overseas universities. The university trains and graduates engineers who will become specialists in various technical fields to meet the changing needs of the national economy. Scientific research done in the faculties and institutes contributes to the economic and technical development of the country.

Systematic relations and cooperation is maintained with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and with its scientific committees, with the National Committee of Technical Development, as well as with the National Postgraduate Degree Granting Board.

Academic staff: 2,682

Student enrollment: 9,272

Faculties: The seven faculties are the faculties of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Transport Engineering, and Natural and Social Sciences.

Program structure/Length of study: Five years (10 terms) for fulltime students; six years (12 terms) for part-time and external students.

The FACULTY OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING has a two-tier program leading to the Chemical Production Engineer *(Vegyészüzemmérnök)* after three years and to the university degree of Chemical Engineer *(Vegyészmérnök)* after five years.

In the ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING FACULTY, an accelerated program - "B program" - is available for outstanding students. Students are selected after completion of the first year and may complete the program in four years.

The INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES provides instruction in Russian, German, Spanish, Italian, English and Japanese. The chief aim of language training at the Technical University is to enable students to understand and translate into Hungarian the technical literature of their field. Students are expected to use the respective foreign literature in their diploma work and, after graduating, to make use of available foreign reference material. In addition, foreign students are taught Hungarian by the Hungarian language group.

All courses and programs of the university are available in English.

Degrees: Among the degrees awarded are:

Five-year programs: Architect *(Épitészmérnök);* Civil Engineer *(Építő-és Földmérőmérnök;* Mechanical Engineer *(Gépészmérnök);* Electrical Engineer *(Villamosmérnök);* Transportation Engineer *(Közlekedésmérnök);* Chemical Engineer *(Vegyészmérnök).*

Three-year programs: Chemical Production Engineer *(Vegyészüzemmérnök).*

Further training: Engineer diploma holders may enroll in special courses of two to three years' duration, or for courses preparing for the University Doctor degree. Specialized short courses of one to four months are also available.

The engineer-economist program is an intensive four-semester external course in economics for engineers already holding the Engineer diploma. Upon completion of this course, students receive the Engineer-Economist Diploma *(Mérnök-Közgazdász Oklevél)*.

Pedagogical post training: The four-semester engineer-teacher and technical-teacher training courses enable students to obtain teacher's certificates that qualify them to teach professional theoretical subjects in secondary technical schools.

Library: Central Library, 360,000 volumes and 1,500 periodicals; departmental libraries, 488,448 volumes.

DEBRECENI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Medical University of Debrecen)
4012 Debrecen
Nagyerdei Körút 98

History: The Medical University was founded in 1918 as part of the University of Debrecen. It did not become a separate university until 1951. Since the separation, the school has modernized existing facilities and built new ones, including the School of Dentistry.

Academic staff: 677

Student enrollment: 1,291

Faculty: Currently there are two faculties, the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry.

Program: Specializations are available in internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, radiology, neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, cardiology, otolaryngology, dermatology, ophthalmology, urology, and dentistry.

Foreign students are admitted and pay a tuition fee.

Degrees: The degrees of *Orvos* (Doctor of Medicine) and *Fogorvos* (Doctor of Dentistry) are awarded.

Research opportunities: The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian Ministry of Health, and various pharmaceutical companies support research at the University. Students interested in research are encouraged to join the project of their choice. University graduates without a medical degree can also engage in research and earn an *Egyetemi Doktor* (University Doctor).

Library: 120,000 volumes, with an emphasis on periodical literature.

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (ELTE) (Eötvös Loránd University)
1364 Budapest
Egyetem tér 1-3

Formerly: Pázmány Péter University until 1950

History: The university was founded as a Jesuit college in 1561 and established in 1635 by Archbishop Péter Pázmány as the University of Nagyszombat. Originally, the university had four faculties: the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Theology, the Faculty of Law, and the Faculty of Medicine. The university was transferred to Buda in 1777. Emperor Joseph II moved the university to Pest, a neighboring town, in 1784. (Buda and Pest united to form Budapest only in 1873.)

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

In 1921 the University of Budapest was renamed Pázmány Péter University in honor of its founder. The name was changed to Eötvös Loránd University in 1950, after the turn-of-the-century scientist who made an important advance in physics by discovering the torsion balance, also known as the Eötvös balance. In 1949 the Faculty of Medicine became an independent medical university, and in 1950 the Theology Faculty separated and became the Academy of Divinity of the Roman Catholic Church (Pázmány Péter Katolikus Hittudományi Akadémia). Today, the four faculties are located in different parts of Budapest.

Academic staff: 1,363 and 173 part-time

Student enrollment: Approximately 8,000

Faculty: Faculty of Arts (1052 Budapest, Pesti B. út 1), Faculty of Science (1088 Budapest, Rakoczi út 5), Faculty of Law and Political Science (1053 Budapest Egyetem tér, 1-3), and Faculty of Teacher Training (1075 Budapest, Kazinczy u. 23-27). There are 137 departments in the faculties and in the three secondary/primary training schools.

Program structure and curriculum: In the FACULTY OF ARTS and the FACULTY OF SCIENCE, the length of study is five years (three years for the college diploma in computer science in the Faculty of Science). The first two years of the curriculum are the same. In the third year, students choose two major fields. For example, in the Faculty of Arts, a student can major in English and Art History. The only exception is in Psychology, where the student may concentrate in only one major. In the Faculty of Science, students can major in two fields unless they choose a theoretical field, in which case they can major only in one subject. In the third year of studies, students can continue studies for the diploma and elect to become a secondary school teacher *(középiskolai tanár)*.

The five-year final diploma qualifies the student to teach at the university. At the conclusion of the fifth year of study, students receive the *Absolutorium*, which permits them to prepare for the diploma requirements. For the diploma, students write and defend a thesis and pass an oral examination in both majors, given by three or four members of the faculty. Students passing all the requirements are awarded the diploma *(Oklevél)*. Students choosing the teaching track spend the fifth year in practice teaching at the three Arts and Science Teacher Training Institutions while they prepare for the State Examination.

The FACULTY OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE educates specialists in basic political and legal institutions of Hungary and the fundamentals of political and legal sciences and legal practice. The length of study is four and a half years. The curriculum includes the following subjects:

1. Historical and introductory subjects: general history of state and law, Hungarian history of state and law, Roman law and introduction to legal and political science;
2. Basic legal and theoretical subjects: Hungarian constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, law of criminal procedure, law of civil procedure, civil law, family law, labor law, land law and law of agricultural cooperatives, public international law, private international law, financial law, philosophy of law;
3. Subjects related to legal sciences: management, criminology, criminalistics, sociology, philosophy, statistics, ethics, economics.

The FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING trains primary school, upper level teachers. The length of study is four years. All students must pursue double majors. At the conclusion of the prescribed curriculum and practice teaching, students take the state examination and are awarded the diploma *(Oklevél)*.

Libraries: Central Library, 1,400,000 volumes; faculty and departmental libraries, 1,000,000 volumes

ERDÉSZETI ÉS FAIPARI EGYETEM (University of Forestry and Wood Technology)
9400 Sopron
Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 4

Branch: **Földmérési és Földrendezö Főiskola Kar** (College of Surveying and Landscape Design)
8002 Székesfehérvár
Pirosalma u. 13

History: Founded in 1808 as the School of Forestry, it merged in 1846 with the Mining College. In 1919 the College was moved to Sopron. Between the two world wars, the College earned the right to confer diplomas and was incorporated in the Technical and Economical University of Budapest as a Faculty of Mining, Metallurgical and Forestry Engineering. After World War II, the Mining and Metallurgical Faculty became part of the Heavy Industrial Technical University, Miskolc, while part of the Forestry Engineering Faculty remained in Sopron as the University of Forestry and Wood Sciences.

Academic staff: 146

Student enrollment: 760

Faculties: The university has two faculties and one college. The faculties are the Faculty of Forestry (Erdészeti Kar) and the Faculty of Wood Technology (Erdészeti Kar és Faipari Kar).

The FACULTY OF FORESTRY trains specialists who possess a special knowledge of biology, techniques, and economics. The length of study is five years (10 semesters). During the summer after the first, second, third and fourth years, students complete one month of practice in the forest.

From the beginning of the ninth to the end of the tenth semester, students are required to complete a diploma thesis in one of the subjects on the list following this profile. Defense of the thesis before a committee is required. The successful student may then take the State Examination. Upon successful passage of the State Examination, the student is awarded the Diploma of Forestry Engineer *(Oklevéles Erdőmérnök)*. The faculty offers foreign students coming from tropical countries special training in forestry that will enable those graduating to contribute to the economic development of their home countries.

The FACULTY OF WOOD TECHNOLOGY trains specialists in production technologies, automation and mechanization, and economics. The length of study is five years for the Diploma of Engineer *(Oklevéles Mérnök)* and three years for the Certificate of Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)*. During the summer months, students participate in several woodworking industries. At the beginning of the ninth semester (fifth, for the three-year program), students prepare a diploma thesis. Defense of the thesis before a committee is required, and if successful, the student may take the State Examination. Upon passage of the State Examination, the Diploma of Wood Technology Engineer *(Oklevéles Faipari Mérnök)* is awarded. The Diploma of Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)* is awarded for those successfully completing the three-year program.

The faculty offers a two-year specialization program for Engineer graduates. Special fields of study include material conveyance and organization of labor in wood industry, gluing and finishing of wood products, and designing of furniture. Upon completion of this program, a Diploma in the Specialty Engineer is awarded.

The COLLEGE OF SURVEYING AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN, SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR trains engineers qualified in design, construction, surveying and regional planning. The college provides a three-year program leading to the Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)* Diploma. The program is divided into two sections: Surveying and Landscape Design. Beginning in the fifth semester, students must prepare their diploma thesis in one of the following subjects: photogrammetry, countrywide surveying, topography, engineering geodesy, landscape management, and regional planning. The student is required to defend a thesis before sitting for the State Examination. If the State Examination is passed, the student is awarded a Diploma of Surveying Engineer or of Regional Planning Production.

Degrees: Engineer *(Mérnök)*, five years or *Üzemmérnök*, three years. Degrees will show the field of specialization, e.g., Engineer of Forestry *(Oklevéles Erdészmérnök)*, five years; Engineer in Wood Technology *(Oklevéles Faipari Mérnök)*, five years; Plant Engineer of Wood Technology *(Faipari Üzemmérnök)*, three years; Surveying and Landscape Designer *(Földmérési és Földrendezö Üzemmérnök)*, three years.

Library: 240,000 volumes

JANUS PANNONIUS TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (Janus Pannonius University)
7601 Pécs
Rákóczi út 80

Formerly: University of Pécs, 1367-1583, 1923-1982

History: Hungary's oldest university was founded by King Louis the Great (of Anjou) in 1367 as the University of Pécs, and was authorized by Pope Urban V to teach all arts and sciences, except theology. During the Turkish occupation, between 1583 and 1686, virtually all documents were destroyed. While several attempts were made to re-establish the university, another university was not established in Pécs until 1923. In 1940 the School of Liberal Arts was transferred to another city. In 1945 the School of Theology closed and the Medical School became independent. The University of Pécs at that time only had a Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences. In 1948 a Teachers College was established in Pécs to train primary school teachers. In 1965 Karl Marx University (now Budapest Economics University) established a branch at Pécs which became part of the University of Pécs in 1976. The Teacher College merged with the university in 1982 and became the School of Arts and Science and Education, and the university changed its name to Janus Pannonius, after the sixteenth century poet who also wrote chronicles in Latin. Thus Janus Pannonius University is one of the oldest, as well as the newest, universities in Hungary since it was reinstated only in this decade.

Academic staff: 456

Student enrollment: Approximately 4,000

Faculty: The university has three faculties, the Faculty of Law and Political Science, the Faculty of Economics, and the Faculty of Education. The university also has three affiliated preprimary and primary schools for teacher training.

Program structure: In contrast to the standard semester systems adopted in the Hungarian educational system, Janus Pannonius University, in an experimental program, conducts classes on a quarter system, with no examination period after the first and third quarters. Students, however, receive in-class performance grades in these quarters.

Degrees and diplomas: *Doctor Juris (Ügyvéd)*, nine semesters, or ten semesters (external); Professional Economist *(Oklevéles Közgazdász)* - university level, ten semesters; Faculty of Teacher Training - ten semesters (university level), or eight semesters (college level); and for university diploma holders, a second diploma-upgrading external program, six semesters.

Upon completion of the requirements for the specific program and *Absolutorium*, students sit for the State Examination, receive the *Oklevél* (diploma) and also qualify to teach.

Program for foreign students: A summer semester for foreign students is offered in "History, Society and Culture in Hungary and Eastern Europe." The program offers basic and elective courses for a total of 18 class hours per week for ten weeks. The basic program consists of a survey of the social history, culture and economic developments of Hungary and the regions of Central Europe. The elective courses focus on special fields related to the topics studied in the basic courses. Hungarian language for beginner and intermediate-level students is offered as an elective. Fees are paid by the home universities. A post-summer school program is available for an additional two weeks in Budapest, at Lake Balaton, and in one of the provincial towns.
Library: 700,000 volumes

JÓZSEF ATTILA TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (József Attila University)
6701 Szeged
Dugonics tér 13

Formerly: Kolozsvár University, 1872; Ferenc József University, 1940; Szeged University, 1945-1962

History: Kolozsvár University was founded in Transylvania in 1872. When Romania took Transylvania from Hungary in 1921, the University was relocated in Szeged. The University attracted many outstanding professors, including the 1937 Nobel Prize winner Albert Szent-Györgyi. University publications in several fields of science have achieved international fame and recognition. After World War II, the University was the first in Hungary to open its doors. In 1962 the University was renamed after the great Hungarian poet József Attila, who was a student there in the 1920s.

Academic staff: 526

Student enrollment: Approximately 3,200

Faculties: Presently there are three faculties, the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Law and Political Science. Until 1951 the university also had a Medical Faculty, which has since been established as an independent medical university.

Program structure/Length of study: For foreign students, shorter programs in a special branch or field for one, two or four semesters are offered. At the end of the program, foreign students receive a certificate. (See Programs for Foreign Students at end of profile.)

The primary function of the FACULTY OF ARTS is the training of secondary school teachers. Prospective teachers choose double majors in which to specialize. The length of study is five years. In the first eight semesters students must attend lectures, seminars, and participate in practical work. In the last two semesters they undertake practice teaching at the training schools of the University. Examinations are taken at the end of each semester.

To qualify as teachers students must prepare a thesis in one subject, the topic of which is chosen at the beginning of the sixth semester. The thesis must be presented to the department by the end of the ninth semester. Students not electing to qualify as teachers also prepare theses in one specialty for submission to the departments by the end of the tenth semester and defend them in the State Examination.

The State Examination must be taken after completion of the tenth semester. Prospective teachers relate how well they have acquired the professional, ideological, educational, and methodological knowledge required for teaching their subjects at secondary school levels. Other students must demonstrate that they have the solid theoretical knowledge to independently practice their specialties, and sufficient practical skill to begin their professional work.

Students must attend a certain number of lessons in both majors and carry out practice teaching under the supervision of subject teachers. For other students, compulsory training in libraries, museums, research institutes, etc., may be required.

The FACULTY OF SCIENCE trains secondary school teachers and specialists in scientific fields. Subject groupings for prospective teachers include mathematics and physics, mathematics and geography, geography and English, geography and Italian, geography and Russian, chemistry and physics, biology and chemistry. Other students are trained as biologists, chemists, mathematicians and physicists. Some student teachers (after completing the fourth semester but before beginning the seventh) may obtain permission to drop one of their majors. They then continue as single-subject student teachers and attend special courses. These students graduate as single-subject teachers *(Tanár)*. Attendance in special courses is recorded in their student books.

The length of study for both future teachers and researchers is five years. A three-year program is offered within the Faculty leading to a college diploma in Computer Science.

Student teachers start their teaching practice in the third year of university studies.

At the end of the tenth semester, the State Examination *(állami viszga)* must be taken. Students graduating as teachers *(Tanár)* are examined on the professional, ideological, educational, and methodological knowledge required for teaching their subjects at the secondary school level. The other students must defend their theses. Through questions on the topic of the thesis, the candidates demonstrate whether they have acquired the basic technical and ideological skills necessary for commencing professional work.

During the four-and-a-half years of study in the FACULTY OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, students must attend lectures in compulsory subjects, participate in practical work and attend lectures in elective subjects.

Beginning in the third year, there are three special courses: jurisdiction, economics, and administration-organization. Within the structure of these studies, in addition to the common basic subjects, students read special subjects specified as compulsory in the curriculum of the appropriate course. After concluding the third year of study and prior to the start of the fifth, students complete a total of six weeks of professional practice at councils, courts, or public prosecutor's offices.

A thesis is required. At the beginning of the seventh semester, departments announce the recommended topics from which students make their selection. Students must finish collecting the necessary material and present their working plans to the departments by the end of the eighth semester. The thesis must be submitted at least three months before the State Examination and defended before a committee. The result is part of the evaluation for the degree.

The subjects of the State Examination terminating studies are theory of state and law, constitutional and administrative law, criminal law, and civil law. The candidate may elect to sit for the State Examination in one or two sessions, but examinations in at least two subjects must be taken in one examination period. Students who successfully defend their thesis and pass the State Examination receive the title of Lawyer *(Ügyvéd)* and are entitled to be called Doctor *(Doktor)*.

Evening and external courses: Evening and external courses are offered in some faculties. Employed students may complete a degree program or upgrade their previous education through these studies.

At the Faculty of Arts, evening courses are not offered, but teachers may enroll as external students. In line with their previous qualifications to teach at the upper level primary school, teachers with diplomas entitling them to teach in primary lower level schools can study to qualify in one subject. Holders of a university degree can obtain another qualification. The length of study is three years part-time (in the foreign language sections, four years). External students may also qualify in a single subject, according to the curriculum of any of the subjects taught to regular students. The length of study is five years. A thesis is required.

For the fully employed, courses to train mathematicians are available at the Faculty of Science. The length of study is six years. These courses are open to those with a university degree as well as those with the Maturity Certificate. The latter must sit for an entrance examination. Complementary courses of three years' duration are offered in biology and geography. Only individuals with a college diploma in biology or geography may attend these courses. An entrance examination is not required.

The length of study in the evening and external courses in the Faculty of Law and Political Science is five years (ten semesters). Students in the evening courses attend weekly lectures regularly and take part in practical training; instruction for external students is given in the Faculty within a framework of two-day consultations three times each semester. Professional training in evening and external courses is uniform, but in the external course in each semester students are required to attend only two subjects prescribed in the curriculum. At the end of each semester the students must take examinations in these subjects.

Rules regulating the preparation of the theses are the same as for regular students, except that topics are chosen at the start of the ninth semester and must be presented to the departments prior to the end of the tenth semester. Rules pertaining to the state examinations are the same as for regular students.

Teacher training: A secondary training school and a primary training school are attached to the University. The secondary training school staff includes subject teachers who supervise the teaching practice of probationer teachers in the fifth year of their university studies.

Programs for foreign students: Programs in Hungarian studies were established a number of years ago, based on an exchange program with Oregon State University. Courses offered are primarily related to the culture, geography and political sciences in Hungary and the surrounding area.

Library: 600,000 volumes

KÁNDÓ KÁLMÁN VILLAMOSIPARI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA (Kálmán Kándó College of Electrical Engineering)
1084 Budapest VIII
Tavaszmező út 17

Branch: **Institute of Computer Production**
Székesfehérvár
Vöröshadsereg u 45

History: The college was founded in 1898 as the Mechanical and Clockworks Secondary Technical School. Graduates qualified as precision mechanics, electrotechnicians and skilled workers in the clockwork industry. In 1920, reflecting a change in the concept of professional training, the school changed its name to State Secondary Technical School of Mechanical and Electrical Industry. The training level was changed to that of an upper industrial school. Training in telecommunications, especially in radio and telephone engineering, began in the 1930s. In 1941 the name of the school was changed to Secondary Technical School of Telecommunication and Precision Engineering Kálmán Kándó (after the pioneer of electrical railway traction).

In the 1950s three separate secondary schools were in operation, specializing in different aspects of electrical engineering. In 1969 they consolidated to form the College of Electrical Engineering Kálmán Kándó.

Academic staff: 270

Student enrollment: 1,926

Faculty: There are two faculties at the College, the Faculty of Heavy-Current Engineering and the Faculty of Weak-Current Engineering. In addition, there is an engineering teachers' training section.

Program of study: The College trains socialist-minded production engineers whose knowledge is based upon experiences gained from natural sciences, electrical engineering, computer technique, economics, and organization. Employment of graduates in the industry is guaranteed by the College.

Diplomas: Electrical Production Engineer *(Villamos Üzemmérnök)*, three years; Production Engineer *(Üzemmérnök)*, three years; Engineering-teacher's training certificate, four years.

Curriculum: The curriculum includes theoretical education and practical training. Every student must acquire the basic principles of the electrical energy industry, materials, basic technologies, electrical instruments and measuring techniques, basics of electrotoechnics, industrial drawing and laboratory work. Until 1989 students were required to acquire the basics of Marxism-Leninism and Russian language.

Students participate in a compulsory four-week field work after the first and second academic years. Students must write a thesis for graduation.

Library: 35,000 volumes

KECSKEMÉTI TANITÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (Teacher Training College)
6000 Kecskemét
Kaszap u. 6-14

History: The college started as a preprimary teacher training school in 1917. In 1959 it also offered courses to prepare lower level primary school teachers. In 1983 the experimental integrated program to train preprimary and lower level primary school teachers began. In 1986 it was elevated to a college *(főiskola)* when the first class of the integrated program graduated.

Academic staff: 60 faculty, who spend 50% of their time teaching and 50% on research.

Student enrollment: 400 regular, 400 external students. The aim of the school is to eliminate the external program.

Program/Length of study: The institution provides integrated teacher training for preprimary and lower primary school (ages 4 - 10) teachers. The emphasis is on teaching future teachers to treat children according to their individual environmental, psychological and emotional needs. This innovative integrated program has been well received in Hungary, and other teacher training colleges are planning to adopt the curriculum.

One in three applicants is accepted. Applicants must take an aptitude test for the teaching profession, a physical examination (they may not have any speech impediment nor any other physical handicap). They must be handy with their hands, have good hearing and prove to be empathetic.

The length of study is three years for the regular teacher program; two additional years for upgrading classes for external students. If external students choose to become preprimary school teachers, the length of time is three years.

The first-year curriculum is the same for both teacher training tracks. The second year has a different curriculum for the preprimary and primary teacher tracks; however, some of the subjects are the same. The third year is spent on pedagogy for both tracks.

Students must prepare a written examination, pass the State Examination and defend a thesis. They receive the preprimary and primary diploma. The preprimary teacher is called *Óvóda Pedagógus* and the primary teacher at the lower level is called *Tanitó*.

Further training: Teachers can return for one more year to receive a diploma of specialization in such areas as singing and music.

Library: 50,000 books and 100 periodicals

KERESKEDELMI ÉS VENDÉGLÁTÓIPARI FŐISKOLA (College of Commerce and Hotel Management)
1054 Budapest
Alkotmány u. 9-11

Branch: 5000 Szolnok
Ady Endre u 9

Academic staff: 147

Student enrollment: 1,967

Faculty: There are three faculties, the Faculty of Commerce, the Faculty of Catering and the Faculty of Tourism.

Admission: Workers younger than 35 may apply. In addition to the Maturity Certificate, an entrance examination is required in the Faculty of Commerce. Mathematics, history, political economy, two foreign languages (English,

German or French, and Russian), or knowledge of commerce are also required. In the Faculty of Catering Trade, mathematics, as well as chemistry, history, political economy, two foreign languages (German, English or French, and Russian), or knowledge of catering are required.

Program structure: The College offers programs in commerce and catering trades, tourism, and the teaching of commercial subjects. Day, evening and external courses are offered.

Study for the professional title requires three years or six semesters (a six-month work experience during the third or fourth term is included in the Catering and Tourism branches).

Degrees awarded after satisfactory performance in the State Examination include Business Administrator in Commerce *(Kereskedelmi)*, Business Administrator in Catering diploma *(Vendéglátóipari)*, or Business Administrator in Catering and Tourism diploma *(Kereskedelmi és Vendéglátó)*. A diploma in Teaching is awarded to those completing the eight-term program.

Curriculum: Compulsory subjects for all students include political economy, philosophy, scientific socialism, history of the Hungarian labor movement, mathematics, statistics, accountancy and information, psychology, technical knowledge, commercial policy and economics, law, and foreign language (Russian and one additional language).

Students in the Branch of COMMERCE also complete description of goods, the organization of commerce, marketing, theory of management and seminar.

In the CATERING branch, students must also complete theory of cooking, food science, theory of management, organization of catering, hotel organization, tourism, and practical experience. Compulsory subjects for tourism include geography of tourism, economics of tourism, and comprehensive exercise.

Students pursuing TEACHER TRAINING also must take psychology, pedagogy, history of pedagogy, didactics, methods of teaching technology, ethics, sociology of education, rhetoric, public education, methodology, the use of computers in education, and special seminar. Practical training is provided in all faculties in appropriate locations.

Languages offered: The four foreign languages offered are Russian, English, German, and French. Every student studies two languages, one of which must be Russian.

Tuition: Tuition is determined by the amount of family income and by academic performance.

Evening and external courses: Evening and external courses are open to students who have a school leaving certificate or a certificate of qualifications; pupils attending the fourth form of a secondary school, evening, or external course; anyone with employment for over a year; members of cooperatives, and those whose work is similar to the chosen faculty; and employees who have the necessary qualifications.

TOURISM training is supplementary. Students with satisfactory examination results may take further studies in Tourism. Ten to 20 students a year are accepted. A student who completes this part of the course satisfactorily will receive a Diploma in Tourism. The study time for this Diploma is included in the six terms.

Library: 35,000 volumes

KERTÉSZETI ÉS ÉLELMISZERIPARI EGYETEM (University of Horticulture and Food Technology)
1118 Budapest
Villányi út 35-43

Branches: **Élelmiszer Főiskolai Kar** (College of Food Technology)
6724 Szeged
Marx tér 7

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

Kertészeti Főiskolai Kar (College of Horticulture)
6000 Kecskemét
Erdei F. tér 1-3

Previous names: Faculty of Horticulture and Viticulture of the University for Agricultural Sciences, 1945-53; Higher School for Horticulture and Viticulture, 1953-68;

History: The first university of its kind in the world developed from a number of institutions which were closely tied to the progress of horticultural production and horticultural science and the economic significance of horticultural production. In 1853 Dr. Ferenc Entz, a medical doctor whose license to practice medicine was revoked due to his participation in the 1848 War of Independence, established the Practical School for Educating Market Gardeners to train practical experts. In the following half-century the institution was known by various names and offered one- to three-year courses in horticultural education and related fields.

In 1945 significant changes occurred in horticulture, and the Faculty of Horticulture and Viticulture of the University for Agricultural Sciences was created to unify Hungarian agricultural higher education. The new university had four faculties: Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Science, Forestry, Horticulture and Viticulture. The length of studies remained four years. In 1952-1953 the length of study was extended to four-and-a-half years, and the first state examinations and defense of theses took place.

The Faculty of Horticulture and Viticulture separated from the University for Agricultural Sciences and became the Higher School for Horticulture and Viticulture which was established in 1953. In 1957 it was authorized to grant the qualification of Agricultural Engineer *(Ágrármérnök)*. Since 1962 the diploma of Horticultural Engineer *(Kertészmérnök)* has been given instead of Agricultural Engineer. The duration of study was lengthened to five years in 1967.

In 1968 the Higher School for Horticulture and Viticulture was reorganized into the University of Horticulture. An affiliated Food Industry Higher School was established at Szeged in 1970. The university operates under the jurisdiction of the Central Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Academic staff: 300

Student enrollment: 1,828

Faculties: There are two faculties, the Faculty of Production (Élelmiszeripari Kar) and the Faculty of Processing Industry (Termesztaési Kar). In addition, there is one college.

The FACULTY OF PRODUCTION is divided into the Section of Production and the Section of Region and Landscape Architecture. Both sections offer programs leading to the Horticultural Engineer title *(Kertészmérnök)* after completion of a five-year curriculum. The Section of Production provides the students with special training in production of vegetables, fruits, grapes, ornamental plants and medical herbs, nursery production plant breeding, plant protection, and economy.

The FACULTY OF PROCESSING INDUSTRY offers both the five-year program for the Canning Industry Engineer diploma *(Tartosítóipari Mérnök)* and the three-year qualification, Canning Industry Production Engineer *(Tartosítóipari Üzemmérnök)*.

The COLLEGE OF CANNING INDUSTRY (Élelmiszer Főiskolai Kar) in Szeged offers a three-year program leading to the qualification Canning Industry Production Engineer. A four-year external course is also available.

The Botanical Garden, located at Soroksar, acts as a demonstration, educational and experimental station of the Department of Botany. The Garden maintains relations with 800 institutes in 70 countries and exchanges material for propagation.

The branch COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE in Kecskemet (Kertészeto Főiskolai Kar) offers a Horticultural Production Engineer diploma. A three-year program is offered in the section of fruit and vegetable production and in the branch of ornamental plant production and garden maintenance. Advanced extension courses for horticultural engineers and horticultural production engineers are also offered.

Graduate training for engineers is offered through short courses: two weeks with a noncompulsory examination or a longer two- to five-week course with a narrative-type examination. These courses provide new information to specialists on topical questions in their respective fields and allow for consultation and the exchange of ideas among those working in the same professional field but at different locations. Participants receive a certificate. The University conducts this type of training in collaboration with the Engineer and Farm Manager Training Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Specialized engineer training: Further training of horticultural engineers and agricultural engineers offers in-depth studies and specialization in certain areas of horticulture. The length of time is two terms for the daytime course, and four terms for the external course. On passing a State Examination before a committee, students receive a specialized engineer's certificate which lists the field studied.

Library: 205,000 volumes, and departmental libraries

KODÁLY ZOLTÁN ZENEPEDAGÓGIAI INTÉZET (Zoltán Kodály Pedagogical Institute of Music)
6001 Kecskemét
Pf. 188

History: The Institute was established in 1973. It is named after Zoltán Kodály, one of the outstanding men in twentieth-century Hungarian culture. Kodály distinguished himself as a world-famous composer, ethnomusicologist, linguist, and cultural politician, as well as a teacher.

Zoltán Kodály developed the Kodály Concept to help children develop as total adults and to make them realize that life is not complete without the arts which make life richer, happier, and better. The Kodály Concept also teaches children that only as members of a nation may they experience their human character. One way to achieve this aim is through the "Hungarian musical language" expressed in nursery rhymes and Hungarian folk songs. Children who have the foundation will enjoy other nation's songs and music; they will also have an incentive to learn classical pieces. Hungarian nursery rhymes and folk songs have been a very important part of the curriculum for six- to 14-year-old children. The Kodály Concept has been adopted all over the world.

Academic staff: 13 fulltime, and 4 to 5 part-time

Student enrollment: varies

Admission requirements: A diploma in music from a music academy or a diploma in music from a teacher training college. Foreign students must present a bachelor's degree in music. In exceptional cases, applicants with other qualifications may be considered. There is no admission examination for graduates of the music academy or of the teacher training colleges. Hungarian teachers who must have permission from their schools to enroll at the Institute are fully sponsored by the school where they teach.

Tuition is free for Hungarians. Room and board is paid by their sponsoring schools or by the government. Most of the foreign students are exchange students, and, according to the intergovernmental agreement, receive scholarships and a monthly allowance from the Hungarian government. The International Kodály Society also provides four scholarships to study music in Hungary, not necessarily at the Institute. One scholarship is given by Mrs. Kodály to a second-year student at the Institute. At the conclusion, Hungarians receive a certificate of enrollment *(tanusítvány)*.

Curriculum: The Institute primarily offers graduate training programs for music teachers and choral directors. A special function of the Institute is to conduct research on the estate of Mr. Kodály, to publish books and bibliographies, and to conduct research on the adaptations of the Kodály Concept.

Programs last from one to three years.
1. Solfege (three levels: Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)
2. Musical Theory (Intermediate and Advanced levels)
3. Methodology (two-year program)
4. Conducting (two-year program)
5. Folk Music (two-year program)
6. Voice Training (individual lessons)
7. Score Reading
8. Music Literature
9. Optional classes: a. Piano, b. Solfege - Methodology, and c. Hungarian Language (for foreign students)

Structure of course offerings: The academic year is 32 weeks in length, divided into two semesters. Both courses and examinations (oral and written) are also offered in English. Students regularly observe classes at the Zoltán Kodály Singing-Music Primary School in Kecskemét. Occasional visits to other schools in Budapest are organized as well. Examinations must be taken at the end of each semester. The professor determines the examination procedures (whether individually or in a group). In addition to the professor, another faculty member must be present at the examination. There are four grades: A, B, C, and D. At the end of each semester, students receive a detailed evaluation *(értékelés)* of each subject, stating the level of the group and the grade achieved.

Those who miss more than 15% of compulsory classes cannot receive the certificate of the Institute. These students, however, are given evaluations for courses they have completed.

Depending on the results of the examination, students receive the *Oklevél* (Diploma) or a *Tanusítvány* (Certificate of Enrollment).

Foreign students: Education for foreign students differs from that for Hungarian teachers. Foreign students study the Kodály Concept and should be as knowledgeable as possible about the folk music of their respective countries in order to be able to work out the possibilities for adaptation of the Kodály Concept to their own folk song heritage. Students are asked to bring an authentic folk song collection, as well as bibliographies of their folk music publications with special emphasis on children's songs.

Special events: Summer seminars, open to Hungarians as well as to international students, are offered every second year for three weeks. In alternate years, the seminar is conducted outside Hungary.

The International Kodály Seminar and International Music Festival is held at the Institute. The fifteenth seminar and festival was held July 16 - August 5, 1989. Distinguished performers from Hungary and abroad participate in these events. An International Choir Camp is also available during the summer months. Participation is limited to people between the ages of 18 to 30 who have good voices, are highly skilled in reading scores, and have adequate training in choral singing.

KOSSUTH LAJOS TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (KLTE) (Kossuth Lajos University)
4010 Debrecen
Egyetem tér 1

History: The university, located in Hungary's third largest city, was named in 1952 after the country's great patriot and statesman, Kossuth Lajos, who for a short time during the 1848 Hungarian Revolution was the head of the country. (After the revolution was defeated by the Austrians and the Russians, Kossuth fled the country and came to the U.S. to ask for help. Several town squares, as well as a town in Mississippi, are named after him.)

The university itself developed from the Reform College of Debrecen, founded in 1538. Through the centuries, the College kept abreast with scientific developments in Scottish, Swiss, German, and Dutch universities. In 1949 the Theological Faculty was taken over by the Protestant Church. The Faculty of Medicine became an independent university in 1951.

Academic staff: 485

Student enrollment: 2,300

Faculties: Since 1952 the University has had two faculties, the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science.

Program: The average weekly number of classes is 32. Lectures alternate with practical classes. Practical classes are held, according to the nature of the subject, in classrooms or laboratories.

At the conclusion of the five-year program and passage of the State Examination, students receive the diploma *(oklevél)*. Foreign students who complete the program are issued a diploma in Hungarian and English or Hungarian and German. Graduates may conduct scientific research at the university and prepare for the *Egyetemi Doktor* and/or *Kandidátus*.

There is a practice secondary school attached to the University, which in 1980 had 700 students and 58 teachers and a practice primary school with 800 students and 47 teachers.

Teacher training programs: Students can, in conjunction with the degree program, prepare for a teaching career. They specialize in two subjects and spend the fifth year in practice teaching. Completion of the program qualifies the graduates to teach in secondary school and in the upper classes of the primary schools.

Library: 3,357,512 volumes (University pamphlet, 1980)

LISZT FERENC ZENEMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA (Franz Liszt Academy of Music)
1061 Budapest
Liszt Ferenc tér 8

Branches: **Zeneiskolai Tanárképző Intézet (Főiskola)** (Teacher Training Colleges at Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Miskolc, Pécs and Szeged)

1052 Budapest Semmelweis u. 12	4032 Debrecen Egyetem tér 2
9025 Győr Kossuth L. u. 5	3330 Miskolc Bartók B. tér 1
7601 Pécs Mátyás király u. 15	6722 Szeged Lenin krt. 79

History: The National Hungarian Royal Academy of Music opened in 1875 and Franz Liszt, its first president, taught the piano master course. The Academy moved to its present location in 1907, and at its fiftieth anniversary, changed its name to the Franz Liszt Academy. In 1971 the Academy was granted university status and changed its name to the Franz Liszt Music Academy (Zeneművészeti Főiskola). The university has colleges located in Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Miskolc, Pécs, and Szeged. Giants of the music world have graduated from the Academy, among them Béla Bartók, Ernő Dohnányi, Ferenc Erkel, Jenő Hubay, Zoltán Kodály, János Ferencsik, Jenő Ormándy, George Solti, Frigyes Reiner, and József Szigeti.

The violin faculty was founded in 1884 when Jenő Hubay not only studied but taught at the Academy. In 1928 Leo Weiner, teaching chamber music, organized a conductorless chamber orchestra. The Lerner and the Hungarian String Quartets, which performed all over the globe, studied under Weiner. Zoltán Kodály also taught composition at the Academy and gave folk music seminars.

Academic staff: 150 regular, and 150 hourly

Student enrollment: 450

Admission/Length of study: The Maturity Certificate is required for admission in addition to the following: 1) Piano audition, a compulsory examination for every entering student. Students must show a minimum mastery

of piano. 2) an audition in the instrument of intended major.

The length of study is five years. Degrees are awarded in three majors. In the first three years of study, students take the same courses. In the last two years, students concentrate in their intended major, and receive the diploma ([name of instrument] *művész*) at the end of their studies.

There are no external or evening courses. The Academy is a highly competitive institution, and accepts one third of its applicants. Minimum age for acceptance is 18.

Faculties: There are two faculties, the Faculty of Artistic Studies and the Faculty of Secondary School Singing and Choir Conductors, and one college.

The FACULTY OF ARTISTIC STUDIES offers three types of programs:

1. Music Training - Orchestra Playing. The final examination takes place while the student is playing with the whole orchestra. There is no individual examination. The diploma is called Orchestra Artist *(Zenekari Művész)*.
2. Specialization in one musical instrument. Diploma project: Performance in front of faculty regarding the specific musical instrument and graded by professors; the marks are added and then divided by the number of faculty members for that particular musical instrument. The name of the diploma is taken from the instrument, e.g., Pianist *(Zongoraművész)*.
3. Music Teacher. Specialized studies start at the beginning of the fourth year. The highest diploma is awarded at the end of the fifth year. Graduates can teach at any level, primary through university. Teachers receive the Musical Teacher Diploma *(Zenetanár)*.

The FACULTY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL SINGING TEACHERS AND CHOIR CONDUCTORS offers five-year courses in music theory and philosophy and aesthetics.

The MUSIC TEACHER COLLEGE offers teacher training at affiliated colleges in six cities outside Budapest. At the completion of the three-year training, students receive the diploma *(Zenetanító)* which entitles the holder to teach instrumental and solfege beginner's courses and singing in primary schools.

Foreign students: Foreign students are welcomed at the Academy. However, they are not accepted to the orchestra-conducting program.

Library: 50,000 volumes; 130,000 musical scores

MAGYAR IPARMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA (Hungarian Academy of Crafts and Design, formerly translated as College of Applied Arts)
1121 Budapest XII
Zugligeti út 11-25

History: Founded as arts and crafts school in 1880, it was elevated to university level as a college in 1949.

Academic staff: 120

Student enrollment: 300

Degrees and diplomas: Crafts or Design diplomas (*Kezműves* or *Tervező*) in the particular crafts and design, four years; Artist *(Művész)* diploma, five years.

Program structure: The academic year consists of two semesters, each having four- to five-week periods for examinations. Four-year programs are offered in Industrial Design *(Ipari Formatervező)*, Environmental Design *(Környezeti Formatervező)*, Visual Art Design *(Vizuális Kommunikációs Tervező)*, and Crafts *(Kézműves)*. Within each program, several specializations are offered, e.g., furniture, woodwork, metal, ceramics, glass, china, textiles, leather, fashion, graphics, animation, photography, video, etc.

Upon completion of the prescribed curriculum, students create the diploma project *(diplomatery)* which leads to the Crafts or Design Diploma. They may continue for an additional three semesters and a summer term, which leads to the Artist Diploma. Students in this program work on assignments commissioned by outside contractors. The Crafts or Design diploma is a prerequisite for the Artist diploma, which is approved by the State Examination Committee. The Crafts or Design diploma permits employment as a designer in the relative industry. Those holding the Artist diploma usually open their own studios.

A five-year program for teacher training in drawing is available for those preparing to be secondary school teachers.

Library: 23,000 volumes

MAGYAR KÉPZŐMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA (Hungarian Academy of Fine Arts)
1062 Budapest
Népköztársaság útja 69-71

History: Founded in 1871 as a school, it became an academy in 1908 and was reorganized as a university in 1971.

Academic staff: 50

Student enrollment: 280 (In 1984 there was no enrollment in the Department of Stage and Costume Design.)

Admission requirements: Secondary school certificate, age 18 to 30, high level of knowledge in drawing and other creative talents. The entrance examination is administered once a year in June for two weeks.

Departments: Painting *(Festőművész)*, Sculpture *(Szobrászművész)*, Graphic Arts *(Sokszorosító)*, Applied Graphic Arts *(Alkalmazott Grafikusművész)*, Stage and Costume Design *(Díszlet és Jelmeztervező Művész)*

Program of studies: Classes last four years (eight semesters), and include intensive art training and teaching. At the end of the fourth year, students receive the Teaching Diploma after passing the final examination before the state examiners. The Diploma entitles the bearer to teach drawing, geometry and art history in secondary schools.

In the DEPARTMENT OF STAGE AND COSTUME DESIGN, established in 1979, the curriculum is five years (ten semesters). The diploma entitles the student to be a stage and costume designer. There is no postgraduate or teacher training available in this department.

Length of study: Four years for the teaching qualification; five years for the diploma; one year graduate program for the Certificate in Restoration *(Restaurator)*.

Library: 47,000 volumes

MARX KÁROLY KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Karl Marx University of Economics). See Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem (Budapest Economics University)

MOZGÁSSÉRÜLTEK PETŐ ANDRÁS NEVELŐKÉPZO ÉS NEVELŐINTÉZETE (Pető András State Institute for Conductive Education of the Motor Disabled and Conductors [College of Physiotherapy])
1125 Budapest XII
Kútvölgyi út 6

History: A state institute from 1945-63, it became a college in 1963. Since 1986 it has been a diploma-granting institute.

Academic staff: 40

Student enrollment: 80

Program of studies: The program requires four years (eight semesters). Students complete 16 hours of service training per week each semester. The teacher training program is given at the Budapest Teachers' College Institute.

At the conclusion of the joint program, students receive the Physiotherapy Teacher Diploma *(Konduktor-Általános Iskolai Oklevél)*. The Diploma qualifies the graduates as physiotherapists and lower primary school teachers. Students who fail the first-year course in kinesitherapy are not permitted to continue at the College, but, provided they pass the other subjects, can transfer to the Budapest Teachers' College Institute evening program.

Further studies: Twice a year the college offers six-week informative courses. The language of instruction is English. At the end of the six weeks, students receive a document certifying attendance.

Admission requirements: In addition to the Maturity Certificate, entrance examinations are given in Hungarian language and literature (written and oral) and either history or mathematics (oral); however, the Hungarian examination for the secondary school certificate is accepted. Graduates of nursery school teachers schools can take the examination in education, and graduates of secondary music schools in solfege instead of history or mathematics.

Library: 9,130 volumes

NEHÉZIPARI MŰSZAKI EGYETEM (Technical University for Heavy Industry)
3515 Miskolc
Egyetemváros

Branches: **Kohó és Fémipari Főiskolai Kar** (College of Metallurgy and Metal Industry)
2400 Dunaújváros
Táncsics M. út 1

Vegyipari Automatizálási Főiskola Kar (College of Digital Control for Chemical Engineering)
3701 Kazincbarcika
Pof 1351

History: The Faculty of Mining Engineering, known as the Mining School, was established in 1735 in Selmecbánya. It was founded by Samuel Mikoviny, a famous engineer and mathematician who prepared the first map of Hungary. In 1770 the school became an Academy. At the turn of the twentieth century, Christofer Doppler, who discovered the phenomenon which bears his name and which is widely used in acoustics, laser technology and aeronautics, was on the faculty. In 1918 the Academy moved to Sopron within the framework of the Technical University of Budapest. In 1959 it moved to Miskolc and was given its present name.

Academic staff: 600

Student enrollment: 2,800 with 1,200 at the affiliated colleges

Faculties: There are four faculties, Law and Political Science, Mining Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The faculties, except for Law and Political Science which has a four-and-one-half year program, offer five-year degree programs. The two branch colleges offer three-year programs.

The branch in Dunaujvaros has departments of Mathematics, Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy Technology, Mechanics and Metal Construction, Production Engineering, Education and Management and Computer Techniques.

The branch in Kazincbarcika has departments of Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering for the Chemical Industry, Measurement Engineering and Digital Control Engineering.

Degrees and diplomas:

Five-year programs: Mining Engineer *(Bányamérnök);* Metallurgical Engineer *(Kohómérnök);* Mechanical Engineer *(Gépészmérnök).*

Four and one-half-year program: Diplom-Jurist (Jogtudományi Ügyvéd Doktor).

Three-year program: Production Engineer (in the field) *(Üzemmérnök).*

Library: 551,485 volumes

NEMZETKÖZI MENEDZSER KÖZPONT (International Management Center)
Budafok 1
P.O.B. 113

History: The International Management Center is a joint venture with Hungarian, U.S., and Italian participation. It was recently established as a Western-style business management school, the first of its kind in Eastern Europe. It will provide management education and training for senior, mid-level and junior managers as well as consulting and research services. A substantial tuition fee is charged.

Faculty: The faculty is divided into five management areas: finance and accounting, marketing, operations and production management, organizational behavior, and strategy and policy. U.S./Western European professors will team teach with the Hungarian professors.

Young Manager Program: This program prepares junior managers for responsible senior positions. The 10-month, intensive course is designed to provide a basic business education. Applicants are expected to have a minimum of three years' experience and to have been selected by their organization as very promising employees. Preference is given to those with managerial experience. A good command of English prior to the beginning of the program is required. Applicants must hold an undergraduate university degree. The age limit is 32 years. All classes are held in English.

The admission process is highly selective and scores of the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) and Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) are among the items taken into consideration. (A TOEFL score of 500 is required to enter.) Some 20-25 applicants are selected. The first class entered in Autumn 1989.

The program is divided into trimesters: the first two concentrate primarily on the essentials of management and progress to more advanced subjects. Students spend part of the third trimester in an internship with a foreign enterprise. The curriculum is a combination of Western management techniques and practices adapted to the economic environment of Eastern Europe. Prior to the start of the program, the students attend a special intensive Business and Management English course.

The Young Manager Program developed through close cooperation with renowned Hungarian and international universities, in particular the University of Pittsburgh. Students earn credit toward an M.B.A. from the University of Pittsburgh. Students who successfully complete the program are given a special certificate in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh, to which they can apply for further study. Students will receive transcripts of their work. With less than one year of additional study in the U.S., a participant can earn an M.B.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

Participants will have access to the libraries of the Budapest Economics University and the Technical University of Budapest.

Senior and Mid-Level Manager Programs: The two- to five-day programs for senior and mid-level managers bring experienced executives together with their peers to face common issues. Participants come from different areas of the Hungarian economy, such as the tourist industry, the chemical industry, and transportation.

General management courses are offered as well as specialized programs concentrating on practical methods. The programs rely heavily on case study analysis and practical problem solving in small groups.

ORVOSTOVÁBBKÉPZŐ EGYETEM (Graduate Medical University)
1135 Budapest XIII
Szabolcs u. 35

Branch: **Egészégügyi Főiskolai Kar** (Health College)
1046 Budapest
Lahner Gy. u. 26

Formerly: Orvostovábbképző Intézet (Graduate Medical Institute)

History: Founded in 1910 as the Central Commission for Medical Postgraduate Training, it was re-established in 1956 as an autonomous institute. It attained university standing in 1974. In 1987 it adopted its present name.

Academic staff: 250

Student enrollment: 1,262

Program: The university is responsible for the advanced training of physicians, dentists and pharmacists. Holders of a university diploma may study for primary or secondary specializations in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy under the direction of the National Board of Specialization Examination Committee of the university. Primary specializations may be attained after fulfillment of four to five years of training in an appropriate clinic, hospital ward or medical service, and after completion of required courses. Secondary specializations are available to those who have already obtained one of the appropriate primary specializations after a two- to three-year training period in a specialized clinic or medical institution assigned by the National Board.

Following completion of the training period, required courses and consultations, an examination consisting of both practical and theoretical sections is held before three members of the Examination Committee appointed by the National Board. The successful examination is certified by the issue of a diploma *(Oklevél)* signed by the President of the National Board and the Rector of the Postgraduate Medical University. The diploma entitles the holder to practice in the particular field.

Attached institute: HEALTH COLLEGE (Egészségügyi Főiskola Kar), with branches in Miskolc and Szeged, is responsible for the training of allied health professionals described in Chapter VI, Section E.3.

Library: 38,000 volumes

PÉCSI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Medical University of Pécs)
7643 Pécs
Szigeti-út 12

History: The University was founded in 1923 as the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Pécs. It became an independent institution in 1951.

Academic staff: 512

Student enrollment: 1,260

Faculties: Currently there are two faculties, the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry. The degrees of *Orvos* (Doctor of Medicine) and *Fogorvos* (Doctor of Dentistry) are awarded.

Library: 168,859 volumes

SEMMELWEIS ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Semmelweis University of Medicine)
1085 Budapest VIII
Üllői-út 26

Formerly: Faculty of Medicine of the Eötvös Loránd University until 1951

History: Founded in 1769 as the Faculty of Medicine of the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) (Formerly Pázmány Péter University), it separated from ELTE in 1951. It was named after Ignác Semmelweis, a prominent physician in the nineteenth century who discovered the prevention of puerperal fever which led to a reduction of the death rate from childbirth infection.

Academic staff: 1,159

Student enrollment: 3,500 (including 600 each in Dentistry and Pharmacy)

Faculties: Medicine (female/male student ratio: 60%/40%), Pharmacy (student ratio: 90%/10%) and Dentistry (student ratio: 50%/50%)

Program structure: The standard courses offered lead to the degrees of *Orvos* (Doctor of Medicine), *Fogorvos* (Doctor of Dentistry), *Gyógyszerész* (Doctor of Pharmacy).

All foreign applicants are required to complete a one-year premedical course in Chemistry, Biology and Physics. Instruction in the Hungarian language is also provided. Tuition for foreign students is $12,600 per year. Room and board ranges from $4,200 to $6,000 per year.

Program in English and German: Semmelweis University offers programs in English and German for applicants whose first language is English or German. The curriculum for these students for the first two years is entirely in English or German, and prepares students to transfer to a U.S. or German medical school.

Library: 486,226 volumes

SZENT-GYÖRGYI ALBERT ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (Albert Szent-Györgyi Medical University)
6720 Szeged
Zrínyi u. 9

Formerly: Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, 1921

History: The Medical School functioned as part of the University in Szeged from 1921 to 1951. The Faculty of Medicine then became an independent medical school, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Services. In 1987 it was named after Albert Szent-Györgyi, a former professor of medical chemistry who was awarded the 1937 Nobel Prize for his scientific discoveries in the field of biochemistry.

Academic staff: 575

Student enrollment: 1,661

Faculties: There are three faculties, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dentistry and the Faculty of Pharmacy. Programs of study lead to the professional degree in the field.

Library: 168,859

SZINHÁZ-ÉS FILMMŰVESZETI FŐISKOLA (Academy of Drama and Film)
1088 Budapest
Vas u. 2/C

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

History: The Academy was founded in 1865 as the Theatrical College. For the last 40 years the Academy has had university status and awarded degrees.

Academic staff: 87

Student enrollment: 259

Admission requirements: In addition to the Maturity Certificate, special entrance examinations are required. In the preliminary examinations, applicants are screened for knowledge of theory and practice. Final examinations in the form of a stage performance (acting, directing) or a short film (film and television) must be presented and voted on by a professional board. This vote determines which candidates are selected to become students of the Academy.

Faculties: Acting ("Training of Actors," *Színészképzés*), Directing ("Training of Stage Directors," *Színházrendező Képzés*), and Film and Television (*Film és TV Képzés*).

The FACULTY OF ACTING program identifies and develops the talent and personality of each student as an actor. The length of the program is four years. Study is conducted in half-year semesters, each concluding in an examination. The curriculum in dramatic performance begins with the study of improvisation practices and communications, followed by the creation of scenes and exploration of texts. Development of physical and expressive skills is stressed, and the study of music and musical stage craft is included in the program.

The first two years of study consist of an intensive workshop that provides basic knowledge of the field. In the third and fourth years, students take secondary or lead roles in theater, film or television plays. The final examination for graduating classes is performance in full length theatrical plays offered to the public in the Academy's theater, the Ódry Stage.

The FACULTY OF DIRECTING provides students with the multidisciplinary theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to the professional stage director. The five-year program of study is designed to give students a good foundation in the fields of literature, dramatic and theatrical history, fine arts, dramaturgy, scenic arts and music, and to provide them with information on current social phenomena. Students study the theater from its beginning to acquaint them with its development and with the principles of theatrical effects.

Beginning with the third year, students have the opportunity to work as stage assistants in theaters with well known professional directors. Fourth year students must direct their first independent production at the Academy's Ódry Stage theater before a paying audience. Final (fifth) year students, as their diploma performance, must stage a play under professional circumstances at a public theater. Students with prior musical training may attend musical director courses which offer a curriculum designed to train directors of operas, operettas, and musicals.

The FACULTY OF FILM AND TELEVISION provides students with knowledge of the professional and theoretical bases of their fields and with opportunities to apply these concepts.

Five separate programs are offered:

1. Film and Television Directing *(Film és TV Rendező Szak)* (four years);
2. Film and Television Camera Technique ("Cameraman," *Film és TV Operatőr Szak*) (four years);
3. Film and Television Directing and Camera Technique for short nonfictional character representation (*Film és TV Rövid Film Rendező*). This is a three-year postgraduate evening program leading to a second diploma.;
4. Film Editing ("Cutter," *Vágó Szak*); and
5. Production Organization and Management (*Gyártásvezető Szak*) for persons with experience in their professions. No duration is specified.

Programs are designed to acquaint students with the work of important film directors and with the different styles and methods of filmmaking. Sensitivity to and recognition of the essential character of reality is fostered

in the students who, by means of imaginative expression and effect, learn to create their own artistic interpretations.

For the first two years, students in the directing and camera technique programs follow a common course of study consisting of professional and theoretical subjects, and covering all phases of filmmaking. Practical courses are conducted in workshops or studios and increasingly demand completion of independent projects. Theoretical subjects are an integral part of the curriculum. Study is required in the fields of film history, literature, music history, philosophy, and aesthetics, as well as optics, light and sound techniques, and laboratory work. Students may work as assistants in film and television production with either directors or cameramen, depending on the student's field. Experience outside the Academy is recommended.

At the end of the four-year program, each student prepares an independent film for the diploma work and is awarded the Film and TV Director diploma *(Film és TV Rendező)*.

TESTNEVELÉSI FŐISKOLA (College of Physical Education)
1123 Budapest
Alkotás út 44

History: Founded in 1925, it was elevated to a four-year institute in 1929. Since 1975 it has had university status.

Academic staff: 120

Student enrollment: 1090

Admission requirements: In addition to the Maturity Certificate, applicants are required to pass entrance examinations in the following subjects:

The field of *secondary school teacher training* in physical education and in biology and history. Applicants are also required to demonstrate ability in athletics, games and exercises.

The field of becoming a *trainer/coach*. Written examinations in biology and history, and demonstrated ability and technique in sports and physical condition are required.

The field of *sports management*. A written test in leadership and organizational skill, sport pedagogy and sport psychology is required.

Length of study: Four years, with a three-year program for coaches. Students who complete the prescribed curriculum take the State Examination and, if successful, receive the diploma.

Program: The college is primarily a teacher training institute offering courses in kinesiology and conducting extensive research in the field. Depending on demand in the field, upgrading classes for employed teachers are not offered every year.

Library: 63,000 volumes

VESZPRÉMI VEGIPARI EGYETEM (Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering)
8201 Veszprém
Schönherz Zoltán út 10

History: After World War II, the chemical industry in Hungary underwent intense development. The number of chemical engineers educated at the Technical University of Budapest was insufficient to keep up with the demand for experts needed by the steadily growing chemical industry. To meet this demand, a new university was founded. Under the 1949 Education Act, the Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering was established as the Chemical Heavy Industrial Faculty of the Technical University of Budapest. It became a separate university in 1951 under its present name.

Appendix B. Institutional Profiles

Academic staff: 199

Student enrollment: 627

Faculty: The university does not have separate Faculties, but rather is divided into two sections: Section for Heavy Chemical Industries (Nehézvegyipari) and Section for Chemical Industrial Engineering (Szervező Vegyészmérnöki).

The SECTION FOR HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES trains chemical engineers in the following areas: Inorganic Chemical Technology, Radiochemical Technology, Petrochemical Technology, Silicate Technology, and Chemical Industrial Process Control.

Program: There is a two-level training system at the University. At the first level, students are trained to become chemical production engineers who will be able to solve problems connected with plant management, production control and observation of the technological regulations. The length of study is six semesters. At the end of the third year, the students must pass a State Examination and write a thesis, on the basis of which they receive a diploma and the title of Chemical Production Engineer *(Vegyészüzemmérnök)*.

Those attaining a sufficiently high academic level may proceed to the second stage. Students continue their studies for a further four semesters, pass a State Examination and, after submitting a thesis, become qualified Chemical Engineers *(Vegyészmérnök)*. Qualified chemical engineers conduct research and carry out development and design of plants.

Each academic semester is of 14 - 15 weeks' duration, with a six-week examination period. Students do practical or field work three times during their training: field work after the second semester; degree subject practice after the fifth semester, and summer practice abroad under an exchange plan after the eighth semester.

Since 1971, on the basis of an agreement with the Keszthely University of Agricultural Sciences, students in the agrochemical *(agrárkémiai)* line at the university receive basic chemical training at Veszprém during their third and fourth semesters.

Since 1984 Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering has had an arrangement with the Technical University of Budapest whereby students studying chemical measurement and instrument engineering *(vegyipari műszer-és méréstechnikai mérnök)* complete their first four semesters at Veszprém, spend semesters five through seven at the Technical University of Budapest in the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, and then return to Veszprém to finish their studies.

Graduate education: Following completion of the five-year curriculum, graduate chemical engineers who show an aptitude for research are selected by competition to continue their education for a further two years. They must prepare a thesis and pass an examination for the University Doctor's degree *(Műszaki Doktor)*.

Qualified, experienced chemical engineers can enter a two-year program in one of several fields and, after passing a State Examination, obtain a specialist engineer's diploma in the specialty (name of specialty *Mérnök*).

External studies: Students attend a regular course type of consultation twice each semester and at the end of the spring term participate in a contracted laboratory work. The length of study is four years (eight semesters) for chemical production engineers, and six years (twelve semesters) for chemical engineers.

Degrees offered: Chemical Engineer/Chemical Industrial Engineer *(Vegyészmérnök/Szervező Vegyészmérnök)*, five years; Chemical Production Engineer/Chemical Industrial Production Engineer *(Vegyészüzemmérnök/Szervező Vegyészüzemmérnök)*, three years.

Library: 125,004 volumes

GLOSSARY

Note: Hungarian terms are italicized and include the appropriate diacritical marks. Hungarian proper names, however, with the English spelling, are not italicized or accented.

A	
Absolutorium/ Abszolutorium	Final certificate
Agrártudományi	Agricultural
Akadémia	Academy
Alapszervezet	Basic organization
Állam	State
Államvizsga eredmények	Results of the State examination
Államvizsgával kapcsolatos bejegyzések	Remarks about the State examination
Állatorvos	Doctor of Veterinary Science
Állatorvostudományi	Veterinary medical
Ápoló	Nurse
Ápolóképző	Nurse Educator
Április	April
Általános	General
Általános iskola	Primary School
Ásványtan	Mineralogy
A tantárgy és az előadó neve	Name of subject (major) and professor
Augusztus	August
B	
Bányamérnök	Mining Engineer
Biológia	Biology
Biomérnöki	Bioengineering
Bíróság	Court
Bizonyítvány	Certificate, credential
Bizottság	Board committee
Bölcsészettudományi	Philosophy
Bölcsőde	Day nursery
C	
Csapatvezető	Group leader, captain
D	
Dátum	Date
December	December
Dékán	Dean
Dékánhelyettes	Assistant, deputy dean
Demokratikus	Democratic
Diákkör	Student circle
Diáktanács	Student council
Dietetikus	Nutritionist
Diplomaterv	Diploma thesis
Disszertáció	Thesis, dissertation
Dolgozók	Worker's
E	
Egészségügyi	Health, Public Health
Egyetem	University
Egyetemi adjunktus	Adjunct professor
Egyetemi docens	Associate professor
Egyetemi doktor	University doctor (first postgraduate diploma)
Egyetemi szint	University level
Egyetemi tanár	Professor
Egyetemi tanársegéd	Assistant professor/ lecturer
Elégséges	Satisfactory (grade)
Elégtelen	Unsatisfactory, fail (grade)
Elemi iskola	Elementary school
Elmélet	Theory/lectures
Elnök	Chairman, President
Elnökség	Office of President, Board of Directors
Előfelvétel	Pre-admission
Előfelvételi vizga	Pre-admission exam
Első titkár	First secretary
Ének	Singing
Építészmérnök	Architecture
Építő - és Földmérő mérnök	Civil Engineer
Erdészeti - és faipari	Forestry and Wood Technology
Érettségi bizonyítvány	Maturity certificate
Érettsegi vizsga	Maturity examination
Értékelés	Evaluation
És	And
Esti	Evening
Élelmezésügyi	Food administration
F	
Február	February
Félév végi aláirás	Professor's signature (end of semester)
Felsőfokú (oktatás)	Higher (education)
Felsőoktatási	Higher education
Feltételes felvétel	Conditional admission
Felvétel	Admission
Filozófia	Philosophy
Fizika	Physics
Fizikai Kémia	Physical Chemistry
Fogorvos	Dentist
Fogorvosi	Dental Medicine
Fogorvosi Tecnikus	Dental Technician
Főiskola	College

Főiskolai Szint	College level
Földművelésügyi	Agriculture
Földrajz	Geography
Francia	French
Független	Independent

G

Gárda	Guard
Gépíró gyorsíró szakiskola	Typist and Shorthand Training School
Gépész	Mechanic
Gépészmérnök	Mechanical Engineer
Gimnázium	Secondary school/ Gymnasium
Gondnok	Building superintendent, custodian
Gyakorlat	Practice/Seminar
Gyermeklélektan	Child psychology
Gyermekotthon	Children's home care center
Gyógyszerész	Pharmacy
Gyógyszerészet	Pharmacist
Gyógyszerészeti	Pharmaceutical
Gyógytornász	Physical Therapist

H

Heti óraszám	Weekly hours
Hivatal	Office, bureau
Hivatalos bejegyzések	Official notes
Honvédelmi	National, civil defense

I

Ifjú	Young
Ifjúsági	Youth
Igazgató	Principal, director
Igazgatóhelyettes	Assistant principal, director
Integrált Képzés	Integral Teacher's Training
Intézet	Institute
Ipari	Industrial
Iparitanuló	Apprentices
Iparügyi	Industry
Iparitervező-Szervező	Industrial Management
Iparművészeti	Applied arts
Irodalom	Literature, letters
Iskola	School
Iskolai Körzet	School district
Iskolatanács	School council
Ismétlő iskola	Continuation, remedial, repeat school

J

Január	January
Járás	District
Járványügyi Ellenőr	Public Health Controller
Javítóvizsga	Repeat examination
Jegy	Grade
Jelentkezési Lap	Form to fill out at the end of primary to continue studies
Jeles	Excellent (grade)
Jó	Good (grade)
Jogtudomány	Law, jurisprudence
Jogtudományi Kar	Faculty of Law
Július	July
Június	June

K

Kandidátus	Candidate (advanced degree)
Kar	School, faculty
Kari tanács	Faculty council
Képzőművész	Fine Arts
Kémia	Chemistry
Kereskedelmi	Commercial
Kertészeti	Horticulture
Két tannyelvű gimnázium	Bilingual Gymnasium
Kitűnő	Outstanding (grade)
Kitüntetéses oklevél	Diploma with highest honors
Kisdoktor	University doctor (first postgraduate diploma)
Kiváló	Outstanding (grade)
Klinikai Gyógyszerészet	Clinical Pharmacy
Kohász	Steel worker
Kohómérnök	Metallurgical Engineer
Kollokvium	Examination
Kommunista	Communist
Konferencia	Conference
Könyvtár	Library
Könyvtáros	Librarian
Könyvviteltan	Accounting
Kormány	Government
Közegészségügyi	Public Health
Közepes	Average (grade)
Középiskola	Secondary school
Közgazdasági	Economics
Közlekedési	Transportation
Közneveles	Public education
Központ	Center
Központi	Central
Közoktatás	Public instruction
Külgazdasági	Foreign Trade
Különbözeti	Differential
Külkereskedelmi	Foreign Trade

L

Latin	Latin
Leánygimnázium	Secondary school (female)
Leckekönyv (Index)	Registration course book, university record book, student's book

Legfelső Bíróság	Supreme Court
Levelező	Correspondence/External
Levéltáros	Archivist
M	
Magyar	Hungarian
Magyarország	Hungary
Május	May
Március	March
Matematika	Mathematics
Megfelelt	Satisfied (examination)
Megye	County
Mentőtiszt	Ambulance technician
Mennyiségtan	Mathematics
Mérnök	Engineer
Mezőgazdasági	Agricultural
Minisztérium	Cabinet, Ministry
Minisztertanács	Council of Ministers
Munkaügyi	Labor
Műszaki	Technical
Műszaki informatika	Technical information
Művelődési	Cultural
Művelődésügyi	Cultural affairs, public education
Művészet	Art
N	
Nagydoktor	Doctor of science
Nap	Day, sun
Napközi	Daycare for elementary school
Nappali	During the day/Regular
Német	German
Nemzeti	National
Népi	Popular, People's
Népiskola	Public elementary school
Népköztársaság	People's Republic
November	November
Nyári	Summer
Nyelv	Language, tongue
Nyelvvizsga	Foreign language examination
Alap	basic
Közép	middle
Felső	advanced
O	
Oklevél	Certificate, diploma
Oktatás	Education
Oktatásügyi	Educational
Október	October
Olasz	Italian
Őr	Patrol, guard, outpost
Orosz	Russian
Országos	National, public
Orvosdoktor	Doctor of medicine
Orvos	M.D.
Orvosi	Medical
Osztály	Division, class, section
Osztályfőnök	Academic head of class
Osztályzat	Grade, mark
Otthon	Home
Óvoda	Kindergarten/preprimary school
Óvónő	Kindergarten teacher
P	
Párt	Party (political)
Pártja	Party of ...
Pedagógiai	Pedagogical
Polgári iskola	Upper elementary school (existed until 1948)
Propaganda	Propaganda
R	
Reáliskola	Secondary school
Rektor	Rector, chancellor, president
S	
Sport	Sport
Statisztikai	Statistical
Szak	Branch, specialty, department, line
Szakdolgozat	Written final diploma paper
Szakérettségi	Vocational secondary school final exam
Szakfordító	Interpreter
Szakiskola	Training school for skilled workers
Szakközépiskola	Vocational secondary school
Szakmai minősítő	Professional (vocational) qualifying examination
Szakmérnök	Specialization in a field of engineering
Szakmunkásbizonyítvány	Skilled worker's certificate
Szakmunkástanuló	Vocational student
Szakmunkásvizsga	Skilled worker exam
Szaktolmács	Interpreter
Szám	Number
Számítástechnika	Computer Science
Számítóközpont	Computation Center
Szeptember	September
Szerves Kémia	Organic Chemistry
Szervetlen Kémia	Inorganic Chemistry
Szigorlat	Final examination
Szigorlatok	University examinations
Szövetség	Association, union
T	
Taggyűlés	General meeting
Tanács	Council, board, senate

Tanár	Professor
Tanárképzés	Teacher training
Tanársegéd	Professor's assistant
Tanító	Teacher
Tanítóképző	Teacher training college
Tankerület	School district
Tanulmányi átlageredmény	General average (grade)
Tanuló	Student, pupil
Tanusítvány	Certificate of enrollment
Technikum	Technical school (existed until 1966)
Természettudomány	Natural science
Testnevelés	Physical education
Titkárság	Secretariat, Secretary's office
Tolmács	Interpreter
Torna	Physical education
Történelem	History
Továbbképző	Further education for diploma holder
Tudományegyetem	Scientific university
Tudomány(ok) Doktora	Doctor of science
Tudomány(ok) Kandidátusa	Candidate of ...
Tudományos és Felsőktatási	Council of Science and Higher Education

U

Úttörő	Pioneer
Üzemmérnök	Production Engineer

V

Vallás és Közoktatásügyi Miniszterium	Ministry of Religion and Public Education
Vegyészmérnök	Chemical Engineer
Végbizonyítvány	Final certificate
Védőnő	Nurse, professional title, awarded by health college
Vidéki tankerület	Provincial, village school district
Villamosmérnök	Electrical Engineer
Vizsgabizottság	Examination committee, board
Vizsga	Examination

Z

Záródolgozat	Semester paper
Zeneművészeti Főiskola	Academy of Music
Zeneművészeti Szakközépiskola	Secondary school to provide training to enter Music Academies

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